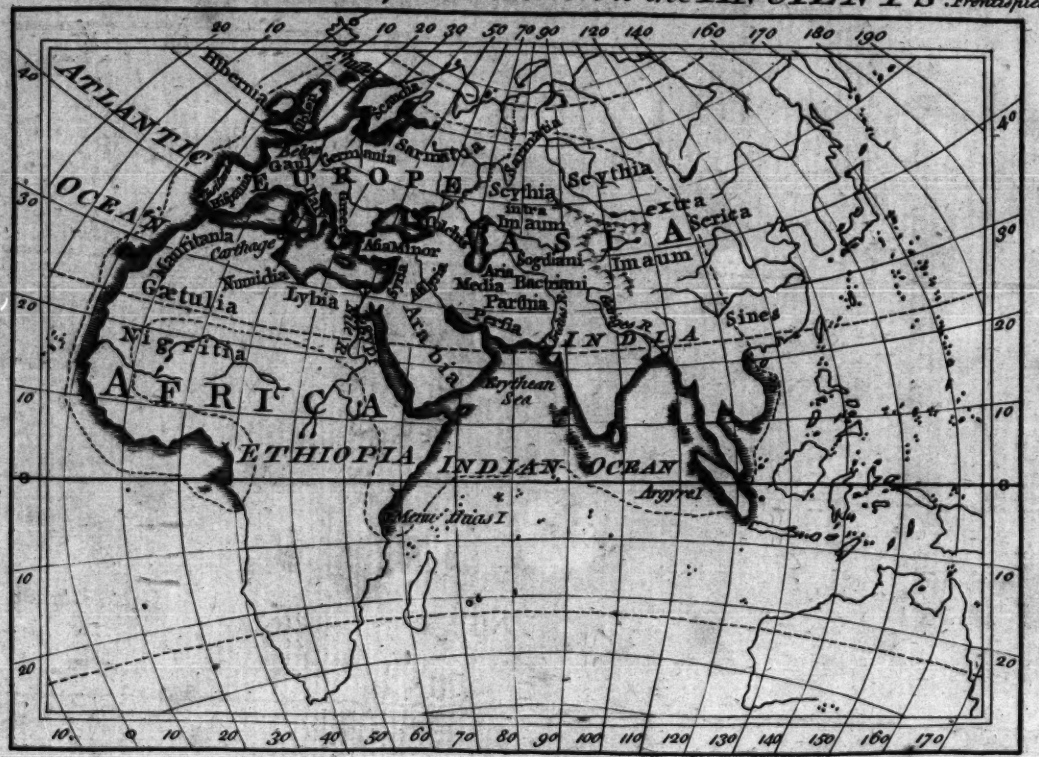
THE WORLD as far as known to the ANCIENTS. Frontispiece



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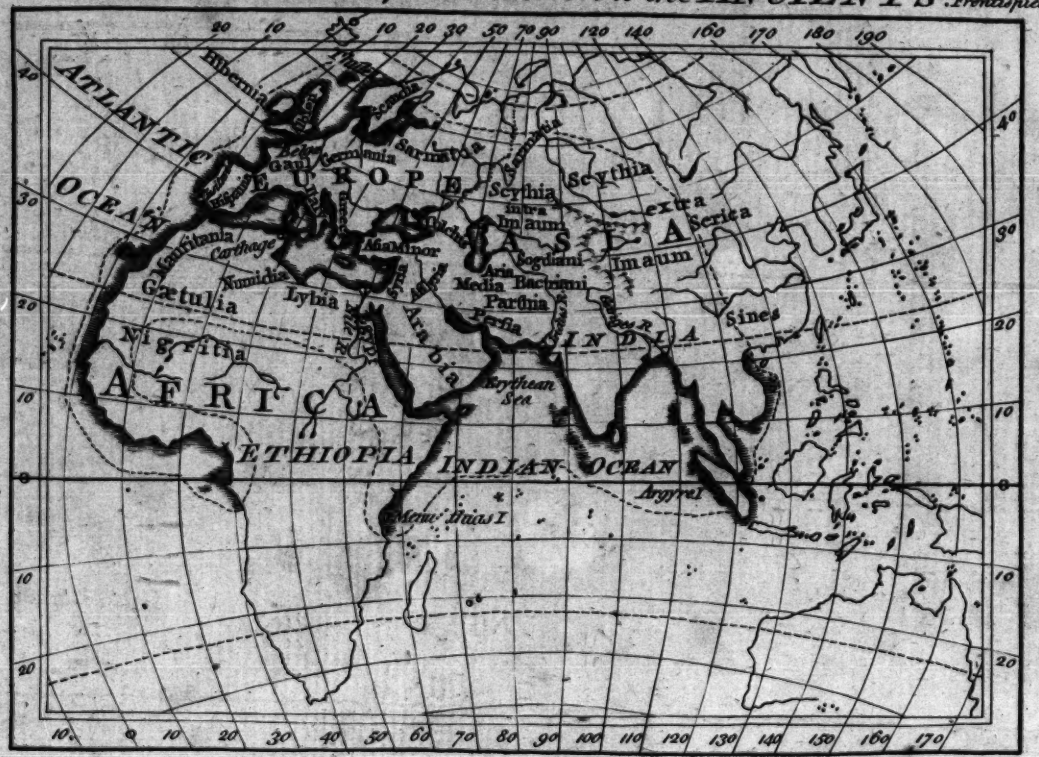

A

VIEW OF THE EARTH,

AS FAR AS IT WAS KNOWN TO THE

ANCIENTS.

BEING A SHORT BUT COMPREHENSIVE

SYSTEM

OF

CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

EXHIBITING

I. A Deſcription of the ſeveral Empires, Kingdoms, and Provinces, their Cities, Towns, Rivers, and Mountains, mentioned in the Greek and Latin Claſſics, Homer, Virgil, Xenophon, Cæſar, Livy, Herodotus, &c.

II. An accurate Abridgment of the whole Æneid of Virgil, and Odyſſey of Homer, in a geographical Deſcription of the Voyages of Æneas and Ulyſſes. With the Travels and Voyages of Saint Paul.

Being a Work abſolutely neceſſary for the right underſtanding of the Claſſics.

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

Illuſtrated with a new Set of Maps, corrected from the beſt Ancient Hiſtorians and Geographers, on Purpoſe for this Work.

By R. TURNER, Junior,
OF MAGDALEN HALL, OXFORD,
AND
AUTHOR OF THE HERETICAL HISTORY.

LONDON:
Printed for J. DODSLEY, in Pall-Mall.

M. DCC. LXXIX.

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO

FRANCIS NORTH, Esq;

ELDEST SON OF

THE RIGHT REVEREND

THE

LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER,

THE FOLLOWING SHEETS,

DESIGNED TO FACILITATE TO YOUNG MINDS THE ACQUISITION OF CLASSICAL LEARNING,

ARE DEDICATED AND DEVOTED,

BY,

SIR!

YOUR MOST OBEDIENT

HUMBLE SERVANT,

London,
Nov. 12, 1778.

R. TURNER, Jun.

BRITISH MUSEUM

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A SHORT

A SHORT SYSTEM OF CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PART I.

THE Author flatters himſelf, that the following ſhort Compendium exhibits every Thing neceſſary to enable the young Student to proceed to the larger Syſtems of Geography with Eaſe and Pleaſure; ſuch as thoſe compiled by PTOLEMY, PLINY, STRABO, DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES, MELA, BRIETIUS, CLUVERIUS, &c. &c.

A SHORT SYSTEM OF CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

SECTION I.

The Antiquity of GEOGRAPHY.

THE ſtudy of Geography appears to have been diligently cultivated in the earlier ages of the world. The ancient Egyptian prieſts, the Babylonians and Chaldeans, not only taught it, but tranſmitted it to poſterity, wrapped up in hieroglyphics, ſymbols, enigmas, and fables.

Homer is ſuppoſed to have firſt introduced this ſcience into Greece *. In his poems he has given us an exact deſcription of that country, mentioned particularly its cities, mountains, and plains, and traced out the courſes of its rivers, with Aſia Minor, and the nations bordering on the Helleſpont.

* Strabo,

The firſt among the ancient Philoſophers who attempted to delineate the earth in the form of a map, was *Anaximander* *, the ſucceſſor of *Thales*, the celebrated founder of the Ionic School: and *Socrates* is ſaid to have ſhewn to his ſcholar *Alcibiades*, a chart or map, on which was drawn the earth, divided into land and water. *Varro* tells us, that the Romans had hung up in the temples of *Tellus*, tables or maps of the earth.

This is a ſufficient proof of the great induſtry of the Ancients, in cultivating this moſt uſeful ſcience; without which the intercourſe of nations with each other, and the various revolutions in ſtates by wars, conqueſts, and migrations, would be obſcure and unintelligible.

SECTION II.

The Figure of the EARTH.

WILD and extravagant were the notions the Ancients had with regard to the Figure of the earth.

Thoſe of the earlieſt times ſuppoſed it to be one large extenſive plane; the Heavens above it, in which the ſun, moon, and ſtars appeared to move daily from eaſt to weſt, they conceived to be at no great diſtance from it; and Hell as ſpread out at an equal depth all under the ſurface of it†: others, as abſurdly, taught that it was concave; ſome, again, that it was oblong, or a parallelogram; and others, that it was quadrangular.

The form of a ſemi-circle we find aſcribed to it by *Crates*; and that of a round table by *Hipparchus*.

* Γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης περιμέτρου πρῶτος ἐγεγράψατο. Diog. Laertius.

† Hence they had paſſages that were ſuppoſed to lead directly to Hell, in every country; as the lakes of Avernus and Amſanctus for Italy. "It is indifferent to me (ſays Anaxagoras) where you bury me, for my journey to the other world will be juſt the ſame."

The form of a ſling was given to it by *Poſidonius*; and *Leucippus* reſembled it to a drum.

Such were the idle dreams of the old philoſophers; which were in time confuted by the aſſiſtance of mathematical learning, and the experience of travellers, navigators, and aſtronomers; by which the ſpherical figure of the earth has invincibly been demonſtrated *.

SECTION III.

The Peopling and Diviſion of the EARTH.

THE earth was once in a confuſed and deſolate ſtate; but by divine Providence, in the ſpace of ſix days, reduced into an habitable world: cloathed with trees, ſhrubs, plants, and flowers, and ſtocked with various kinds of animals.

Sixteen hundred and fifty-ſix years after the earth was made and inhabited, it was overflowed and deſtroyed by a deluge of water; ſo that a general deſtruction and devaſtation was brought upon the earth and all things in it, mankind, and every living animal; excepting *Noah* and his family, who, by a ſpecial care of GOD, were preſerved in a certain ark or veſſel, with ſuch kinds of living creatures as he took in with him.

After theſe waters had raged for ſome time on the earth, they began to leſſen and ſhrink; they retired by degrees into their proper channels and caverns within the earth; and the mountains and fields began to appear, and the whole habitable earth in that form and ſhape we now ſee it.

Thus periſhed the old world, and the preſent aroſe from the ruins and remains of it!

Noah, when he came forth of the ark, ſettled in Meſopotamia, and before his death, divided the world among his three ſons; giving to *Shem*, Aſia; to *Ham*, Africa; and to *Japhet*, Europe.

* See this explained and delineated in Turner's Modern Geography, p. 2.

The deſcendants of *Shem* ſettled from *Media* weſtward to the ſea-coaſt of *Aram* or *Syria*. His ſons were *Elam*, *Aſhur*, *Arphaxad*, *Lud*, and *Aram*.

I. ELAM poſſeſſed the country now called *Perſia*. From him it had the names of *Elymæ* and *Elymais*.

II. ASHUR ſettled on the weſt or north-weſt of *Elam* in *Aſſyria*, called likewiſe after him Aſhur, at preſent Cardeſtan.

III. ARPHAXAD peopled *Chaldea*.

IV. LUD is ſuppoſed to have wandered as far as *Lydia*.

V. ARAM and his deſcendants inhabited *Armenia*, *Meſopotamia*, and *Syria*. From his ſon *Uz*, a tract about *Damaſcus*, the *Stony* and *Deſert Arabia*, was called *the Land of Uz*.

The ſecond ſon of *Noah*, HAM, removed into *Egypt*, which, in Scripture, is often called the Land of *Ham*. The ſons of *Ham* were CUSH, MIZRAIM, CANAAN, and PHUT.

I. CUSH, his eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſed *Arabia*.

II. MIZRAIM and his deſcendants inhabited *Ethiopia*, *Lybia*, *Egypt*, and the neighbouring countries.

III. CANAAN and his poſterity ſettled in *Phœnicia*, and the Land of *Canaan*, lying on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt of the *Mediterranean* ſea. This was the land afterwards promiſed to *Abraham*, which he and his poſterity accordingly enjoyed, and was then the *Land of Iſrael* and *Judah*.

IV. PHUT, the youngeſt ſon of *Ham*, planted himſelf in the weſtern parts of *Africa*, on the *Mediterranean*, in the country of *Mauritania*, whence this country was called the Region of *Phut*, in St. *Jerome*'s time.

The Scripture leaves us very much in the dark, as to the country where *Japhet*, the eldeſt ſon of *Noah*, ſettled. All we can collect upon this occaſion is, that he retired with his deſcendants to the north of the countries planted by the children of

Shem. His ſons were GOMER, MAGOG, MADAI, JAVAN, TUBAL, MESHECH, and TIRAS.

I. GOMER, the eldeſt ſon of *Japhet*, was the father of the *Gomerites*, called by the Greeks, *Galatians*; who were the Gauls of *Aſia Minor*, inhabiting part of Phrygia.

The families of *Gomer* ſoon grew very numerous, and ſent divers colonies into ſeveral parts of Europe. They firſt ſettled at the lake *Mæotis*, and ſo gave the name of *Beſphorus Cimmerius* to the ſtreight between it and the Euxine ſea. Theſe, in time, ſpreading by new colonies, along the *Danube*, ſettled in the country called from thence *Germany*, whoſe ancient inhabitants were the *Cimbri*, ſo called of the *Cimmerians*. From *Germany*, they afterwards ſpread themſelves into *Gaul*, where they were originally called *Gomerites*, then by the Greeks *Galatæ*, and at laſt *Gauls*.

From the colonies of *Gaul* or *Germany*, came the firſt inhabitants of this our iſle of GREAT BRITAIN.

II. MAGOG, the ſecond ſon of *Japhet*, was the father of the *Scythians*; from whoſe deſcendants, migrating over *Caucaſus*, it is ſuppoſed the *Ruſſians* and *Moſcovites* ſprung.

III. MADAI, it is generally agreed, planted *Media*, and the *Medes* are called by his name in Scripture.

IV. JAVAN ſettled in the ſouth-weſt part of *Aſia Minor*, about *Ionia*. He had four children, ELISHA, TARSHISH, KITTIM, and DODANIM.

1. ELISHA peopled the moſt conſiderable iſles between Europe and Aſia; for they are called in Scripture the *Iſles of Eliſha*; and the ſea itſelf might be called *Helleſpont*, as if it were *Eliſhpont*, or ſea of *Eliſha*.

The deſcendants of *Eliſha* paſſing over into Europe, were called *Hellenes*, and their country *Hellas*, and afterwards *Greece*.

2. TARSHISH gave name to *Tarſus*, and all *Cilicia*, of which it was the capital. It ſeems alſo to have been the *Tarſhiſh* to which *Jonas* thought to flee from the preſence of the Lord.

3. KITTIM peopled *Macedonia*, called in Scripture the Land of *Chettim*. His poſterity migrated into *Cyprus* and *Italy*.

4. DODANIM ſent colonies into Rhodes.

5. & 6. TUBAL and MESHECH planted the country lying contiguous to *Magog*.

7. TIRAS led his colony into *Thrace*.

Theſe are the plantations of the ſons of *Noah*; and after this manner were the nations divided in the earth after the flood, and diſperſion of mankind.

By this account, it does not appear that they migrated eaſtward beyond *Media*, northward beyond the mountains of *Caucaſus*, ſouthward beyond *Ethiopia* or *Habaſhia*, or weſtward beyond a part of *Lybia* and *Greece*, including *Macedonia*; though it is moſt probable, the more diſtant parts were not planted immediately by theſe firſt colonies, but by their poſterity afterwards.

SECTION IV.

The EARTH *in general, ſo far as known to the Ancients.*

THE knowledge the Ancients had of the Earth was very confuſed!—All they knew of it lay within a line ſuppoſed to be drawn from the iſland *Thule*, or the modern *Iceland*, eaſtward through the middle of *Norway* and *Sweden*, round *Scythia*, including *India*; and from thence paſſing round the iſland *Argyre*, now denominated *Sumatra*, to the iſland of the *Hannoni*, or *Menuthias*, the modern *Madagaſcar*; then paſſing up within the eaſtern coaſt of *Africa*, excluding *Ethiopia*, with all the middle and lower parts of Africa, which are ſouth of mount *Atlas*, taking in only *Egypt*, the coaſt of *Barbary*, *Mauritania*, and *Guinea*; croſſing the Equinoctial, and paſſing upwards again, round the *Fortunate*

or

or *Canary Islands*, through the Atlantic, to *Thule* again *.

The Earth, thus circumscribed, received many divisions; but the most common one, and which was generally received by all, was into three parts, EUROPE, ASIA, and AFRICA.

These parts, taken together, the Heathen writers termed the WORLD; a succinct account of which, including the most remarkable cities, towns, rivers, mountains, promontories, and bays, cannot but be a valuable present to the young classical scholar.

* See map of the world at the beginning of the book.

CHAPTER I.

Of EUROPE.

SECTION I.

Ancient EUROPE *in general.*

EUROPE derived its name, according to the old hiſtorians and geographers, from EUROPA, the daughter of *Egenor*, king of the Phœnicians, who was ſtolen by *Jupiter*, transformed into a bull; that is, in a ſhip named the *Bull*, or bearing the figure of a bull in her ſtern; and carried into *Crete*.

Its ancient boundaries were, on the ſouth, the *Mediterranean* ſea; on the weſt, the *weſtern* or *Atlantic* ocean; and, on the eaſt, by the *Mare Ægeum*, the *Helleſpont*, *Propontis*, the *Thracian Boſphorus*, and the *Euxine* ſea; but on the north its boundary was unknown to the Ancients.

This tract of land, thus extended, was about 24,000 ſtadia, or 30,000 Engliſh miles in length, and 14,000 ſtadia, or 1750 miles in breadth.

EUROPE was divided by the Ancients into weſt, ſouth, and north.

The weſtern parts contained the countries of *Iberia* or Spain, including *Luſitania* or Portugal, and *Gaul*, with the *Britiſh Iſlands*.

The ſouthern parts contained *Dacia*, *Illyricum*, *Græcia*, and *Italia*.

The northern parts contained *Germania*, *Sarmatia*, and *Scandinavia* or *Scandai*.

SECTION II.

IBERIA, *including* LUSITANIA.

THE ancient geographers gave the name of Ιβηρια, *Iberia*, to that tract of land now called Spain and Portugal, from a colony of *Iberians*, a people bordering

Long. W. from Ferro
Long. E.
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Unknown to the Ancients
NORTHERN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Thule
Scandia
Finnia
Teutoni
Arimaspi
German Ocean
Albion
Hibernia
Pictis
Cimbri
Angles
Saxons
Franc
Germania
Belgæ
Gallia or Gaul
Geloni
Sarmatia
Tanais F.
Rha F.
ASIA
Tauri
Dacia
Danube R.
Illyricum
Mæsia
Euxine Sea
Thrace
Asia Minor
Caspian Sea
Iberia
Tarraco
Bætica
Corsica
Italia
Sicilia
Crete I.
Cyprus
Mauritania
Numidia
Utica
Carthago
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AFRICA
ANCIENT EUROPE
Long. W.
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dering upon mount *Caucaſus*, planted there. It was called alſo *Hiſpania*, from *Hiſpan*, the ſon of *Hercules*, and *Heſperia ultima*, becauſe it was the weſternmoſt part of Europe.

IBERIA was ſeparated from *Gaul* by the *Pyrenean* mountains on the north; on the other ſides it was bounded by the *Mediterranean*; the *Sinus Gaditanus*, or bay of *Gadez*; the *Fretum Herculeum*, or ſtreights of *Gibraltar*; the weſtern ocean, and the ſea of *Cantabria*.

It was divided into *Hiſpania Citerior* and *Ulterior*, by the river *Iberus* in *Andaluſia*; and afterwards into PROVINCIA TARRACONENSIS, BAETICA, and LUSITANIA. This latter diviſion was made by *Scipio*.

I. PROVINCIA TARRACONENSIS, ſo called from *Taracco*, its principal city, was limited on the eaſt by the *Mediterranean*, on the weſt by the ocean, and on the north by the *Cantabrian* ſea, and the *Pyrenees*. It contained the modern *Old Caſtile*, *Arragon*, *Catalonia*, and *Valentia*.

The moſt remarkable cities of this Province were PAMPELO, TARACCO the metropolis, VALENTIA, COMPLUTUM, MANTUA, and SEGOBRIGA. This Province was famous for its delicate wines *.

II. PROVINCIA BAETICA, ſo called from the river *Baetis* dividing it in the middle, was bounded on the ſouth by the *Mediterranean* and the *Sinus Gaditanus* or gulph of *Gades*, and on the north by the *Cantabric* ſea, now the Bay of *Biſcay*.

Cities of moſt note in Baetica were, the famed city HIPSAL, now *Seville*; CORDUBA and GADES or GADIR, now *Cadiz*.

III. LUSITANIA, the modern *Portugal*, was bounded by the *Anas* on the ſouth; and the *Durius*, now the *Douro*, on the north.

Chief Towns were OLYSIPPO, now *Liſbon*, and AUGUSTA EMERITA. The people were called *Luſitani*.

* Martial.

The

The moſt celebrated rivers in *Iberia* were, the *Iberus*, now *Ebro*; the ANAS, now *Guadiana*; the TAGUS, now *Tajo*; the BAETIS, now the *Guadalquivir*; and the DURIUS, now *Douro*.

SECTION III.

GALLIA *or* Gaul.

GAUL was that part of Europe that lay within the boundaries of the *Alps*, and *Pyrenean* mountains, from eaſt to weſt; the *Mediterranean* on the ſouth; and the *Rhine* and *Britiſh* ocean on the north and north-eaſt.

This tract of land, called by the Romans *Gallia*, and by the Greeks *Galatia*, was divided into four nations; namely, BELGÆ, AQUITANS, CELTES or *Gauls*, and GALLIA NARBONENSIS. This quadripartite diviſion was made by Auguſtus Cæſar.

I. The BELGÆ inhabited that part called *Gallia Belgica*, extending from the Britiſh ſea to the Seine.

The principal towns of Belgica were, ANDOMATUNUM, now *Langres*, the metropolis; MOGUNTIACUM, now *Mentz*; AUGUSTA-TREVIRORUM, now *Triers*; DIVODURUM, now *Metz*; TULLIUM, now *Toul*; NEMETACUM, now *Arras*; and CÆSAROMAGUS, now *Beauvois*.

II. GALLIA AQUITANICA lay between *Gallia Narbonenſis*, the *Pyrenees*, the *Ocean*, and the river *Ligeris*, by which it was ſeparated from *Gallia Celtica*.

Remarkable cities were, AVARICUM, now *Bourges*; BARDEGALA, now *Bourdeaux*; BAZAS; and ELUSABERRIS, now *Aux*.

III. GALLIA CELTICA, called alſo *Lugdunenſis*, was ſituated between the *Ocean* and the three rivers *Ligeris*, *Sequana*, and *Matrona*, now the *Loire*, *Seine*, and *Marne*. The two laſt divided it from *Belgica*.

Towns of note were, VINDANA, now *Vannes*; CONDIVINCUM, now *Nantz*; VIDUNUM, now *Mans*; GENNABUM,

GENNABUM, now *Orleans*; CÆSARODUNUM, now *Tours*; AGENDICUM, now *Sens*; LUGDUNUM, now *Lyons*; and their metropolitan city of LUTETIA, now *Paris*.

IV. GALLIA NARBONENSIS lay on the *Mediterranean* ſea, being bounded by the *Alps* and the river *Varus* from Italy; by the *Pyrenean* mountains from Spain, and by the river *Garumna:* mount *Gebenna*, and the river *Rhodanus* divides it from *Gallia Aquitanica* and *Gallia Celtica*.

Chief cities were, GENEVA; VIENNA; VALENTIA, now *Valence*; AVENIO, now *Avignon*; ARAUSIO, now *Orange*; ARELATE, now *Arles*; MASSILIÆ, now *Marſeilles*; NARBO, their metropolis, now *Narbonne*; TOLOSA, now *Toulouſe*; and NEMAUSIS, now *Niſmes*.

Rivers of note in Gaul were, the *Scaldis*, now *Schelde* or *Eſcaut*. The *Sequana*, *Ligeris*, and *Garumna*, now the *Seine*, *Loire*, and *Garonne*. The *Rhodanus* or *Rhoſne*.

Their principal lake was *Lacus Lemanus*, now the lake of Geneva.

Mountains were, the *Gebenna*, now *Cevenne*; the *Jura*, now *Jour*; and the *Vogeſus*, now *Vauge*.

Hence it is evident, that GALLIA BELGICA included all *Germany* to the weſt of the *Rhine*, *Alſace*, *Lorrain*, all the *Low Countries* weſt of the *Rhine*, the greateſt part of *Champagne*, and the Iſle of *France*.

GALLIA AQUITANICA contained *Guienne*, with ſo much of *Orleannois* and *Lionnois*, as lies on the ſouth and weſt ſides of the *Loire*.

GALLIA CELTICA comprized *Bretagne* and *Normandy*, as much of *Orleannois* as lies north and eaſt of the *Loire*, as much of the Iſle of *France* and *Champagne* as lies ſouth of the *Seine* and *Marne*, with greateſt part of *Burgundy Duchy*, and ſome of the government of *Lionnois*.

GALLIA NARBONENSIS comprehended *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Dauphiny*, and *Savoy*.

SECTION

SECTION IV.

BRITANNIA.

THE iſland now called GREAT BRITAIN *, was, in more ancient times, by way of diſtinction, ſtiled ALBION, the name of BRITANNIA being then common to all the iſlands.

BRITAIN lies oppoſite the coaſts of *France* and *Germany* in a triangular form. It is divided from *Ireland* to the weſt by the *Vergivian*, or *Iriſh* ſea; waſhed on the north by the *Northern* ocean; on the eaſt by the *German* ocean; and on the ſouth by the *Britiſh* channel, called by the Romans *Fretum Britannicum*.

That part of Britain which comprehends the preſent kingdom of England and Wales, was in ancient times divided into ſeventeen petit ſtates; whereof the inhabitants were diſtinguiſhed by the following names.

The DANMONII, the DUROTRIGES, the BELGÆ, the ATTREBATII, the REGNI, the CANTII, the DOBUNII, the CATTIEUCHALANI, the TRINOBANTES, the ICENI, the CORITANI, the CORNAVII, the SILURES, the DIMETÆ, the ORDOVICES, the BRIGANTES, the OTTADINI.

Britain was divided by the Romans into *Britannia Romana* and *Britannia Barbara*; which laſt appellation they gave to that part of Britain which was not ſubject to *Rome*. *Britannia Romana* was divided into BRITANNIA SUPERIOR, and BRITANNIA INFERIOR, or Upper and Lower Britain. The former reached from the Channel to Cheſter; the latter extended to the Iſthmus between *Glota*, now called the *Clyde*, and *Bodotria*, now called the *Frith of Forth*, where the

* The old Celtic name is *Brettan*, ſignifying a high mountainous country.

Emperor

Emperor *Severus* built a wall, parting *Britannia Romana* from *Britannia Barbara*.

The chief rivers were the *Thameſis*, now the *Thames*; the *Sabrina*, at preſent the *Severn*; and the *Abus*, now known by the name of the *Humber*.

SECTION V.

IRELAND.

IRELAND is the ſecond in extent among the Britiſh Iſlands, and was known to the Ancients by the names of *Iris*, *Ierne*, *Juverna*, *Hibernia*, and *Britannia Parva*.

It lies to the weſt of Britain, and was inhabited by the following people.

The *Rhobogdii*, *Venicnii*, *Erdini*, *Darni*, *Voluntii*, *Blani*, *Cauci*, *Menapii*, *Brigantes*, *Nagnatæ*, *Auteri*, *Gangani*, *Luceni*, *Velabri*, *Uterini* or *Iverni*, *Vodiæ*, and *Coriondi*.

Rivers of note in this iſland were, the *Senus*, now called the *Shannon*; the *Birgus*, now the *Barrow*; and the *Bovinda*, at preſent, the *Boyne*.

The moſt remarkable of the leſſer Britiſh iſles were the *Caſſiterides*, called alſo the *Heſperides*, the *Silures*, and the *Sigdeles*, lying over againſt *Promontorium Bolerium* in *Cornwall*; they are now called *Scilly Iſles*. MONA*, now *Angleſey*, on the weſt, in *North Wales*. MONA, or *Iſle of Man*, over-againſt *Lancaſhire*; this is the Mona mentioned by Cæſar. The ORCADES, now *Orkneys*, off the north of *Scotland*. The SCHETLAND Iſles are ſtill further north; the chief of which is ſuppoſed to have been the *Thule*, or utmoſt iſland of the Ancients. VECTIS, or the Iſle of *Wight*, lies on the ſouth of *Hampſhire*.

* The ancient ſeat of the Druids. TACITUS.

SECTION

SECTION VI.

DACIA.

THIS tract of land was bounded northward by the *Montes Carpatici*, now *Crapach*; eaſtward by the river *Hieraſus*, now *Prut*, and the *Iſter* or *Danube*; ſouthward by the *Danube* again; weſtward by the River *Patiſſus* or *Tibiſcus*, now the *Theyſſe*.

Within this compaſs is now contained all *Tranſylvania* and *Walachia*, part of *Moldavia*, and that part of *Upper Hungary* that lies eaſt of the River *Theyſſe* *.

It was divided into three parts; RIPENSIS, which had the towns *Zurobara*, and *Zeugmac*, now *Temeſwar*, and *Clauſenberg*. MEDITERRANEA, where ſtood the cities *Zarmiſogetuſa* or *Colonia Ulpia Trajana*, *Alba Julia*, and *Patruiſſa*, at preſent *Verheli*, *Weiſſemberg*, and *Conſtad*. ALPESTRIS, the third part, contained no towns of note.

The diviſion of the people into *Daci* and *Getæ* is very ancient: thoſe to the weſt, towards Germany, being called *Daci*, and thoſe to the eaſt, or towards the *Euxine*, were called *Getæ*.

SECTION VII.

MOESIA.

MOESIA was bounded on the north by the *Danube*, which ſeparated it from *Dacia*; on the eaſt by the EUXINE Sea; on the ſouth by Mount *Æmus*; and on the weſt by *Illyricum* and *Pannonia*.

It was divided into MOESIA SUPERIOR, now called *Servia*, and MOESIA INFERIOR, now *Bulgaria* †.

Its inhabitants were the DARDANI, the TRIBALTI, the TROGLODYTÆ, the PEUCESTÆ, and the GETÆ.

Its chief town was *Neſſus*, now *Niſſa*.

This country was joined by the Emperor Trajan to Dacia by an admirable bridge.

* Cellarius. † Pliny. Ptolemy.

SECTION

SECTION VIII.

ILLYRICUM.

TO the weſt of *Moeſia* and *Macedonia* lay ILLYRIS, ILLYRIA, or ILLYRICUM, along the *Sinus Adriaticus*, up quite to *Iſtria*, in *Italy*; but whoſe exact limits are left undetermined both by ancient hiſtorians and geographers.

It was divided into two parts.

I. LIBURNIA, which contained the towns of *Senia*, *Jadera*, and *Scardona*, now known by the names of *Zegna*, *Zara Vecchia*, and *Scardona*.

II. DALMATIA, where ſtood the cities of *Dulminium*, *Sicum*, *Salona*, *Narona*, *Epidaurus*, *Budua*, *Colchinium*, *Liſſus*, and *Scodra*; at preſent called *Delminio*, *Sebenico*, *Spalato*, *Narenta*, *Raguſa*, *Budoa*, *Dolcigno*, and *Scutari* *.

SECTION IX.

THRACIA.

THIS country lay to the north-eaſt of *Greece*, being bounded northward by mount *Æmus*; eaſtward by the *Euxine* Sea, the *Thracian Boſphorus*, and the *Helleſpont*; ſouthward by the mount *Ægæum*; and weſtward by the river *Styrmon*.

Among its people the chief were theſe; the BISTONES, CICONES, EDONES, ODRYSÆ, THYNI, BEBRYCES, SITHONI, BESSI, DENSELETÆ, MÆDI or MEDI.

Its chief city was BYZANTIUM, afterwards called *Nova Roma*, and now *Conſtantinople*. Other remarkable towns were *Ænus*, *Philippi*, *Neapolis*, *Adrianopolis*, &c.

The inhabitants were the deſcendants of *Tiras*, ſon of *Japhet*, and from hence received their name, *Thraces*. From their being a warlike people, *Mars*

* Ptolemy. Pliny.

was

was ſaid to be born, and to have had his reſidence among them*.

SECTION X.

GRÆCIA.

THE general names by which the Grecians were known by ancient geographers and hiſtorians, were thoſe of *Gaioi*, and *Graicoi*, from one *Græcus*, the father of *Theſſalus*. Thoſe they ſoon after changed for *Achæi* and *Hellenes*. Another name by which they were known in ſeveral parts of Greece, was that of *Pelaſgi*, from *Pelaſgus*, the founder of the *Arcadian* kingdom. But the moſt ancient name of all, is univerſally allowed to be that of *Iones*, derived from *Ion*, the ſon of *Xuthus*.

Greece was bounded on the eaſt by the *Ægean* ſea, on the weſt by the *Ionian*, on the ſouth by the *Cretan*, and by *Thrace* and *Illyrium* on the north.

It was divided into five parts, PELOPONNESUS, GRÆCIA PROPRIA or HELLAS, EPIRUS, THESSALIA, and MACEDONIA, and comprehended the following kingdoms:

In *Peloponneſus*; the kingdoms of SICYON, ARGOS, MESSENIA, CORINTH, ACHAIA PROPRIA, ARCADIA, and LACONIA, of which *Lacedæmon* or *Sparta* was the metropolis.

Out of it, or in *Græcia propria*, thoſe of ATTICA, with its chief city Athenæ, MEGARA, where ſtood the city Eleuſis; BOEOTIA, its capital was Thebes; LOCRIS-EPICHNEMIDIA, whoſe chief town was Ampliſſa; DORIS, with its capital of the name; PHOCIS, whoſe moſt conſiderable city was Delphi; LOCRIS-OZOLÆA, whoſe capital was Naupactus; and ÆTHOLIA, whoſe only city of note was *Ænias*.

* Sophocles, Euripides.

In

In *Epirus*; MOLOSSIA, where ſtood the ſacred groves of Dodona; AMPHILOCHI, with its capital Amos Amphilocium; CASSIOPÆI, with the city Caſſiope; DRÆOPES; CHAONES, where ſtood the city Oricum; THRESPOTII, in this country ſtood the town Buthrotum; ALMENY, whoſe principal town was Nicopolis; and ACARNANIA, where was the famous promontory of Actium *.

In *Theſſaly* †, it contained the countries of the THESSALIOTIS, ESTIOTES, PELASGIOTIS, MAGNESIA, and PHTHIA.

In *Macedonia*, the TAULANTII, within whoſe territories ſtood the cities Epidamnus or Dyrrachium, and Apollonia; the PÆONES, whoſe chief city was Alorus; ÆMATHIA, Egea or Edeſſa was the capital; MYGDONIA, with the cities Antigonia, Letæ, and Terpilus; PIERIA ‡, with the city Pydna; PARAXIS, in this country ſtood the city Palena; AMPHAXITIS, where ſtood Theſſalonica and Stagira; EDONIA, with the colonies of Amphipolis and Philippi; and CHALCIDICA, with the towns Angæa, Singus, and Acanthus.

All theſe have, at one time or other, been ſeverally governed by kings of their own, whoſe names we find occaſionally mentioned in the hiſtories of the more conſiderable kingdoms of *Sicyon*, *Argos*, and *Mycene*, *Attica*, *Bœotia*, *Arcadia*, *Theſſaly*, *Corinth*, and *Sparta*; of the *Argonautic* expedition, and of the *Trojan war*.

Greece was remarkable; 1. for the oracle and temple of *Dodona*, ſacred to *Jupiter*, in *Molaſſia*, a province of *Epirus*. The trees were ſaid to be endowed with human voice; and, therefore, the *Argonauts* built their ſhip *Argo* of them.

2. The river *Acheron* in *Epirus*, made by the poets one of the infernal ſtreams.

* Celebrated on account of the victory Auguſtus gained over Antony and Cleopatra.

† Here were the plains of Pharſalia, where Cæſar routed Pompey.

‡ Famous for its being the region of the Muſes, ſtyled from hence Pierides,

3. *Mount Olympus* in *Theſſaly*, celebrated among the poets for its extraordinary height.

4. The delightful valley of *Tempe*, about ſix miles in length, and five in breadth, ſituate between the mountains of *Oſſa*, *Pelion*, and *Olympus*, ſo beautified with nature's gifts, and watered by the river *Peneus*, which ran through it, that it was reckoned the garden of the Muſes.

5. The city of *Delphi*, in *Phocis*, famous for the temple and oracle of Apollo.

6. The *Pythean games*, which were inſtituted in honour of *Apollo* at *Pythion*, a city in *Phocis*.

7. The *Eleuſinian myſteries*, in honour of *Ceres*, at *Eleuſis*, a city in *Attica*.

8. The *Nemean games*, held in memory of *Hercules'* killing a lion, in the neighbourhood of *Nemea*, a city of *Peloponneſus*.

The province of BOEOTIA was famous for its thick, foggy air, and for the dullneſs and ſtupidity of its inhabitants; inſomuch that calling a man a Bœotian, was the ſame as calling him a ſtupid fellow.—Horace, ſpeaking of a dull, heavy fellow, ſays, *Bœotum jurares, craſſo in aere natum.*

SECTION XI.

ITALIA.

ANCIENT Italy was divided from *Africa*, *Greece*, the ancient *Dalmatia*, and *Liburnia*, by the *Tyrrhenian*, *Ionian*, and *Adriatic* ſeas; and from *Tranſalpine Gaul* and *Rhætia*, by a long ridge of mountains called the *Alps*.

The country comprized within theſe boundaries was about 900 miles in length; its breadth, owing to its ſhape, is very unequal, being, at the foot of the Alps, 550 miles; in the middle parts 136, and in ſome places ſcarcely 25.

Its

Its appellation is, according to old geographers, from Itali *, the ancient name for oxen, for which this country was famous; or more probably from Italus, who was at the head of a colony †.

ITALY was, in more ancient times, like moſt other countries, parcelled out into endleſs petty kingdoms and ſtates, till, in after-ages, when the Gauls ſettled in the weſtern, and many Greek colonies in the eaſtern provinces of this country, it was divided into three great parts, GALLIA, CISALPINA, ITALY *properly ſo called*, and MAGNA GRÆCIA.

I. CISALPINE GAUL ‡ was bounded on the north by the *Alps*, on the ſouth it reached to the *Liguſtic* ſea, and the *Appennines* parted it from *Etruria*.

Under the common name of *Ciſalpine Gaul* was comprehended LIGURIA, chief town *Genoa*; GALLIA CISPADANA, chief town *Bononia*; and GALLIA TRANSPADANA, chief town *Mediolanum*. To this diviſion of Italy may be referred the countries lying under the Alps, called the Subalpine countries.

II. ITALY *properly ſo called*, extended on the coaſt of the *Adriatic* from the city *Ancona*, to the river *Trento*, and on the *Mediterranean* from the *Macra* to the *Silarus*.

This tract contained ETRURIA, UMBRIA, SABINIUM, PICENUM, and the countries of the VESTINI, MARRUCINI, PELIGNI, MARSI, TRENTANI, SAMNITES, HIRPINI, CAMPANI, and PICENTINI.

III. MAGNA GRÆCIA: this country was called Greece, becauſe moſt of the cities on the coaſt were Greek colonies.

It comprehended APULIA, LUCANIA, and the country of the BRUTII.

The moſt remarkable mountains were the *Alps* and the *Appennines*. The mountains *Maſicus*, *Gaurus*,

* Varro. † Dion. Halicar. Virgil.

‡ Called alſo *Gallia Togata*, from the uſe of the Roman *Toga*, the inhabitants of theſe parts being, after the ſocial war, admitted to the right of citizens.

Fifata, *Veſuvius*, and *Garganus*, are mentioned by ancient hiſtorians and geopraphers.

The rivers of note were, the PADUS or ERIDANUS, now the *Po*.—The DRURIA, the SESSITES, the TICINUM, the ADDUA, the OLLIUS, the MINCIUS, the TANARUS, the TRIBIA, the ATHESIS, and the RHENUS BONONIENSIS; now called the *Dora*, *Seſſia*, *Teſino*, *Adda*, *Oglio*, *Mincio*, *Tanaro*, *Trebia*, *Adige*, and *Reno di Bologna*; ſpring from the *Alps*.—The ARNUS, and the TIBER, flow from the *Appennines*.—The LIRIS; the VULTURNUS; the SYBARIS; the CRATHIS; the AUFIDUS; the ATERNUS, and the METAURUS; now the *Garigliano*; *Volturno*; *Silaro*; *Cochile*; *Crati*; *L'Ofanto*, *Peſcara*, and *Metauro*. Theſe were all rivers of great note.

Auguſtus Cæſar, aboliſhing the ancient names of Gallia and Magna Græcia, reſtored the common name, Italia, to the whole country, from Illyricum, and the Alps, quite round to the ſouthmoſt extremity of Italy.

SECTION XII.

GERMANIA.

GERMANIA, or ANCIENT GERMANY, was divided from the ancient *Gauls* by the *Rhine* on the weſt, and the *Danube* on the ſouth; it was bounded on the north by the *Hercynian* foreſt, the *German* and *Northern* oceans on the north-weſt, and *Scythia* and *Sarmatia* on the eaſt.

This tract of land was inhabited by the following nations.

The CIMBRI, who poſſeſſed the preſent Denmark, and gave to it the name of Cimbrica Cherſoneſus; the CHAUCI; the FRISII; the BRUCTERI; the MARSI; the USIPII; the TENCTERI; the JUHONES; the COTTI; the MATTIACI; the UBI; the SEDUSII; the

NARISCI; the MARCOMANNI; the TANGRI; the TREVIRI; the TRIBOCCI; the NEMETES; the VANGIONES; the MEDIOMATRICI; the RAURACI; the VINDELICI; the NORICI; the HERMUNDURI; the BOII; the QUADI; the BASTARNÆ; the MARTINGI; the BURII; the BORADES; the LYGII; the RHÆTII; the SUEVI; the LONGOBARDI; the BURGUNDI; the SEMNONES; the AVIONES; the REUDIGNI; the EUDOLES; the SWARDONES; the RUGII; the LEMNOVII; the HERULI; the GOTHONES; the SIDUI-CARINI; the ANGLI; the SAXI; the ÆSTII; the GEPIDÆ; the CHAIBONI.

Rivers remarkable were, the DANUBE, now called the *Iſter*; the RHINE; the VISTULA, now called the *Weichſel*; the DRAVE or the DRAW; the MORAW; the NECKAR; the ELBE, called by the Romans *Albus*, by the Germans *Elve*, and now *Elbe*; the LUPPIA, now *Lippe*; the ISALA, now *Yſel*; the NAB; the VESER, more anciently called *Viſurgis*; and the EMS, more anciently called the *Amiſa*.

ANCIENT GERMANY abounded with woods and foreſts, among which the moſt famed one was called the *Hercynian*, and by the Greeks the *Orcinian Foreſt*. The *Black Foreſt* is another famed one, which parted the *Suevi* from the *Cheruſci*. The *Cæſian Foreſt*, or *Cæſia Sylva*, was alſo very famous.

SECTION XIII.

PANNONIA.

THE extenſive tract of land called PANNONIA was bounded on the weſt by the *Norici*; on the ſouth by *Dalmatia*; on the eaſt by *Moeſia*; and on the north by the *Danube*; ſo that it comprehended the modern *Carniola*, *Croatia*, *Windiſch Marck*, part of *Auſtria*, part of *Hungary*, all *Sclavonia* and *Boſnia*, and part of *Servia*.

It was divided into *Upper* and *Lower Pannonia* *, having the *Upper* to the weſt, and the *Lower* on the eaſt ſide.

SIRMIUM was the capital city of all Pannonia. Other cities of note were, *Segeſta*, *Nauportum*, *Vindoniana*, *Scarabantia*, and *Taurunum*.

SECTION XIV.

SARMATIA EUROPÆA.

SARMATIA EUROPÆA †, or *Sarmatia* in *Europe*, extended from the *Viſtula*, now the *Weiſſel*, on the weſt, parting it from *Germania*, to the *Euxine* ſea, the *Boſphorus Cimmerius*, the *Palus Mæotis*, and the *Tanais*, dividing it from *Aſia* and the *Aſiatic Sarmatia*.

In this extenſive tract of land, comprehending the preſent *Livonia*, *Lithuania*, *Ruſſia*, and *Crim Tartary*, dwelt the following nations;—The BURGIONES, CARIONES, SUDENI, GELONI, HAMAXOBII, AGATHYRSI, BORUSÆ, MELANCHLÆNÆ, ALAUNI, JAZYGES, ROXOLENI, BASTARNÆ, CARPI or CARPATES, SIDONES, BORANI, and VENEDI.

The length of *European Sarmatia*, from the conflux of the rivers *Iſter* and *Patiſſus*, to the mouth of the *Obi*, was 540 German leagues. Its breadth, from the *Wolga* to the *White* ſea, 360 ‡.

* Ptolemy. Diodorus.

† Called alſo Scythia by Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny, Diodorus.

They lived in wains; hence the appellation Hamaxobii: on rapine, and on the blood and milk of mares; hence the appellation of Hippomolgi: and were the deſcendants of the Medes; hence we ſee them called by Bochart Saar Madai.

‡ Pliny, l. 5 and 6.—Strabo, l. 7.—Mela, l. 3. &c.

SECTION

SECTION XV.

The Iſlands *in the* MEDITERRANEAN.

SICILIA.

THIS Iſland was anciently known by the names of *Sicaniæ*, *Sicilia*, and *Trinacria*.

It lies between the 35th deg. 40 min. and the 38th deg. 30 min. of north latitude, extending in longitude from 35 to 39 degrees. Its length 200 miles, breadth 180, and circumference 600.

The moſt ancient inhabitants of *Sicily* were the Cyclopes, the Leſtrigones, and the Phæaces.

SYRACUSE was its metropolis. Its other cities of note were *Drepanum*, *Agrigentum*, *Catana*, *Panormus*, and *Meſſana* or *Zancle*.

In Sicilia ſtands mount *Etna*, famous for its frequent and dreadful eruptions. The fire which is continually burning in the bowels of this mountain, made the poets place here the forges of the *Cyclops*, under the direction of *Vulcan*, and the priſon of the giants who rebelled againſt *Jupiter*.

The ÆOLIAN *Iſlands*

lie off the north coaſt of *Sicily* in the *Tyrrhenian* ſea. They received their name from *Æolus*, who is ſuppoſed to have reigned here. They were called alſo the *Vulcanian* Iſlands, and by the Greeks, the *Hipheſtiades*. There are ſeven of them. They are diſtant about 40 miles from the north coaſt of Sicily.

SARDINIA, *more anciently* SANDALIORIS, *and* ICHNUSA.

This iſland lies between the 27th and 29th degrees of longitude, and between the 39th and 41ſt degree, 15 min. of latitude.

Its ancient inhabitants were divided into the Corſi, Balari, Diagebrenſes, and Sardi Pelliti.

CORSICA.

This ſmall iſland lies over againſt the gulph of Genoa, at about the diſtance of 90 miles from that city.

MELITA, MALTA, OGYGIA, CALYPSUS INSULA, &c.

The iſle known by theſe ſeveral names lies in lat. 34, 4, and long. 34, 45, and diſtant from Sicily about 60 miles.

Melita was the metropolitan city.

SECTION XVI.

The Iſlands *of the* PROPONTIS, ÆGEAN, ICARIAN, CRETAN, MYRTOAN, *and* IONIAN *Seas.*

THE moſt conſiderable iſlands in the Propontis were,

PROCONNESUS.

This iſland lay not far from Aſia, over-againſt Cyzicum.

BESBICUS

was a ſmall iſland between Cyzicum and the mouth of the Rhydacus.

The iſlands in the ÆGEAN Sea were,

TENEDOS

was remarkable only for its lying oppoſite old Troy, and being the place to which the Greeks retired, and left the Trojans in a fatal ſecurity.

LESBOS

was famous for the number of philoſophers and poets it produced. It was about 56 miles diſtant from Tenedos.

CHIOS

CHIOS

lay about 80 miles weſt of Smyrna, between Leſbos and Samos, oppoſite the peninſula of Ionia.

SAMOS

lies oppoſite to Epheſus, on the coaſt of Aſia Minor, about ſeven miles from the continent. This iſland is ſuppoſed to have been the native country of Juno.

PATMOS or PATHMOS

is about 30 miles in compaſs. The Romans uſed this iſland as a place of baniſhment; under which puniſhment St. John reſided here, and is ſuppoſed to have wrote his Revelations in a cave, which is ſhewn by a few Greek monks who are upon the iſland.

The CYCLADES iſlands lie in a circle round DELOS, the chief of them; which, though not above ſix miles in compaſs, was one of the moſt celebrated of all the Grecian iſlands, as being the birth-place of *Apollo* and *Diana*.

PAROS

lies 28 miles from Delos; and was famous for its marble, which was of an exquiſite whiteneſs.

CYTHERA.

This iſland lies over-againſt Malea, a promontory of Laconia. It was remarkable for being the favourite reſidence of *Venus*.

THERA

lies between Crete and the Cyclades. The iſland was conſecrated to *Apollo*.

SASON

lies between Aulon, a city of Macedon, and Brunduſium in Italy.

CORCYRA

CORCYRA

lies over-againſt the coaſt of Epirus, called more anciently *Phæacia*; and was inhabited by the luxurious *Alcinous*, who entertained *Ulyſſes*, when caſt on ſhore there.

ITHACA,

famous for being the birth-place of *Ulyſſes*, is about 25 miles in circuit.

ZACYNTHUS.

This iſland is about 60 miles in compaſs, and lies 12 miles ſouth of an iſland called Cephalenia.

LEUCAS

was anciently a peninſula, joined to the main-land of Acarnania by an iſthmus of 50 paces over, which was cut by the Carthaginians.

The STROPHADES

were two ſmall iſlands, over-againſt Arcadia, in Peloponneſus.

EUBEA

was formerly joined to Bœotia by an iſthmus, as it is at preſent by a bridge. It lies oppoſite to the continent of Attica, Bœotia, and Locris.

CHAPTER

BRITISH MUSEUM 9 JAN 85

Long. E. from Ferro
ANCIENT ASIA
Scythian Ocean
Unknown to the Ancients
EUROPE
AFRICA
Sarmatia
Scythia intra Imaum
Scythia extra Imaum
Serica
Sinarum Regio
Indian Ocean
Taprobana
Caspian Sea
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Erythraean Sea
Mare Indicum
Jaxartes R.
Oxus R.
Bactriana
Sogdiana
Aria
Media
Parthia
PERSIA
Babylon
Chaldea
Arabia Deserta
Arabia Felix
Sabaei
Carmania
Gedrosia
INDIA INTRA
INDIA EXTRA
GANGEM
Barigaza
Sinulla
Maldive Is.
Ceylon
Regio
Long. E. from London
T. Kitchin Senr. Sculpt.

CHAPTER II.

Of ASIA.

SECTION I.

ASIA in general.

VARIOUS are the opinions as to the common name of ASIA; ſome of the ancient geographers derive it from *Aſia*, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, wife of *Japetus*, and by him mother to *Prometheus*; others deduce it from *Aſius*, the ſon of *Atys*, king of *Lydia*, from whom that kingdom, firſt, and in length of time the whole continent, was named *Aſia*. But all that has or can be ſaid on this head is bare conjecture; it will not, therefore, be worth our while to dwell on enquiries of this nature *.

The boundaries of this extenſive country on the north and eaſt could not be determined by the Ancients; on the weſt, it was ſeparated from *Lybia* or *Africa* by the *Egyptian Iſthmus*, now the Iſthmus of Suez, and the *Sinus Arabicus* or Red Sea; and from *Europe* by the *Ægean Sea*, the *Helleſpont*, the *Propontis*, the *Boſphorus*, the *Euxine Sea*, and the river *Tanais*; and, on the ſouth, by the *Oceanus Eons*, or *Indian Ocean*, ſailed over by Nearchus, under Alexander.

Aſia is divided into Major and Minor; but this is a diſtinction perhaps of the lower age. The Ancients diſtinguiſhed it into Citerior, or Aſia Minor, and Ulterior, or Aſia Magna.

This vaſt extent of territory was ſucceſſively governed by the *Aſſyrians*, the *Medes*, the *Perſians*, and

* Eratoſthenes thinks it moſt probable, that this part of the ancient world received its name from Aſia, a ſmall diſtrict about the river Cayſter and mount Tmolus.

the *Greeks*; but the immenſe regions of *India* and modern *China* were very little known to *Alexander*, or the conquerors of the ancient world.

The principal regions that divide this country are as follow.

SECTION II.

Syria.

ANCIENT geographers are not agreed upon the exact extent of this country; I ſhall, therefore, confine myſelf to the *proper Syria*; to which we may venture to ſet bounds, and determine its dimenſions.

Syria proper lay between the *Mediterranean* on the weſt, and the river *Euphrates* on the eaſt; and between mount *Taurus* on the north, and *Arabia the Deſert*, *Paleſtine*, and *Phœnice*, on the ſouth.

This country, in the very early ages of time, was variouſly divided; in after-ages, it was divided into four principal kingdoms, *Zobah*, *Damaſcus*, *Hamath*, and *Geſhur*; of which *Beth-rehob*, *Iſhtob*, and *Maacha*, names found in the Scripture, were ſub-diviſions. Afterwards it was divided into the following provinces; namely,

Commagene. Seleucis, in which ſtood the famous city of Antioch. Apamene. Cyrrhestica, where ſtood the city of *Hierapolis*. Calcidene. Chalybontis. Palmyrene, remarkable for its capital city *Palmyra*, whoſe ruins are deſervedly eſteemed one of the wonders of the preſent world. Coele-Syria, where were ſeated the cities *Heliopolis*, now *Balbeck*, whoſe magnificent ruins claim the admiration of travellers; and *Damaſcus*, now *Sham*. Laodicene.

The people were called Syri, and Aramæi, by the ſacred writers, and were of a voluptuous and ſlaviſh turn *.

* Strabo.

The

The rivers of the country are the *Orontes*; and the *Chryſorrhoas* or *Barrady*. The rivers *Abana* and *Pharphar* were only branches of the latter.

SECTION III.

BABYLONIA *or* CHALDÆA.

THE moſt ancient names by which this country was known were, *Shinar*, *Sennaar*, *Senjar*, *Singara*, &c. *Babylonia* is univerſally ſuppoſed to have been borrowed from the tower and city of *Babel*, and *Chaldea* from the *Chaldeans* or *Chaſdim*. The inhabitants were much addicted to, and noted for aſtrology.

This extenſive region was bounded eaſtward by the river *Tigris*, which divided it from *Aſſyria*; ſouthward by the conflux of the two rivers and the Perſian gulph; and weſtward by *Arabia Deſerta*; how far it extended northward is very uncertain; but it muſt have been bounded by ſome part of *Meſopotamia*, but by what part of it is paſt our determination.

Its metropolis was BABEL * or BABYLON, built by Nimrod, and the oldeſt city in the world. It was in compaſs 60 miles, with walls 200 feet high, and 50 broad, built with brick and bitumen.

SECTION IV.

BITHYNIA.

THIS tract of land was bounded on the weſt by *Boſphorus Thracius* and part of the *Propontis*; on the ſouth by the river *Rhyndacus* and mount *Olympus*; on the north by the *Euxine* ſea; and on the eaſt by the river *Parthenius*.

* Moſes.

It

It had anciently the names of *Myſia*, *Mygdonia*, *Bebrycia*, *Mariandynia*, and *Bithynia*.

The metropolitan city of this country was NICOMEDIA.

SECTION V.

PERSIA.

THE boundaries aſſigned to Perſia has varied very much in different ages; *Ptolemy* makes it extend on the north to *Media*, on the eaſt to *Carmania*, on the weſt to *Suſiana*, and on the ſouth to the *Perſian* gulph; but this relates to Perſia conſidered only as a province. I ſhall here conſider it in another light, and give the boundaries of the Perſian empire as they anciently ſtood. In which extent was included *Media* and *Aſſyria*.

The ancient empire of *Perſia* then extended in length from the *Helleſpont* to the mouth of the river *Indus*, about 2800 Engliſh miles; and in breadth from the *Pontus* to the mouth of the *Arabian Gulph*, about 2000 miles.

This extenſive tract of land was divided into the following provinces:

GEDROSIA, CARMANIA, DRANGIANA, ARACHOSIA, PAROPAMISUS, BACTRIA, MARGIANA, HYRCANIA, ARIA, PARTHIA, PERSIS, SUSIANA. To theſe were added the provinces of MEDIA and ASSYRIA; but as they made ſo great a figure in ancient hiſtory, I reſerve a particular deſcription of them to the following Sections.

No country has had a greater variety of names given to it than Perſia; in the holy Scripture we find it called ELAM and PARAS; and in the oriental writers AGJEM, IRAN; and SHAHISTAN, that is, the dominions of the SHAH.

* Strabo.

In

In reſpect to rivers, there is but one navigable ſtream in the whole country, which is called ARAXIS.

SECTION VI.

MEDIA.

THIS country, once the ſeat of a powerful empire, received its name from *Madai*, the third ſon of *Japhet*.

It was bounded on the north by part of the *Caſpian* ſea; on the ſouth by *Perſis*, *Suſiana*, and *Aſſyria*; on the eaſt by *Parthia* and *Hyrcania*; and on the weſt by *Armenia Major*.

Its diviſion anciently was into the following provinces; namely, TROPATANE; CHAROMITHRENE; DARITES; MARCIANE; AMARIACE; and SYRO-MEDIA. All theſe, by a later diviſion, were reduced to two only, called MEDIA MAGNA, and MEDIA ATROPATIA, or ſimply ATROPATIA *.

The capital city of all Media was *Ecbatan*, celebrated by the Ancients for its walls.

The rivers of note in Media were the *Straton*, the *Amardus*, the *Cyrus*, and the *Cambyſes*.

SECTION VII.

ASSYRIA.

THIS very extenſive country received its name from *Aſhur*, the ſecond ſon of *Shem*, its firſt planter after the flood †.

The exact extent of *Aſſyria* is very uncertain; but it is agreed upon by moſt geographers, that it lay eaſtward of the *Tigris*, and extended almoſt north-

* Strabo. † Moſes.

eaſt

eaſt and ſouth-weſt from the ſprings of that river and the lake *Van*, to the province of *Khazeſtan* in Perſia.

The ſituation of the cities built by *Aſſur* we are at a loſs to determine; all that we can collect from tradition is, that *Nineveh* ſtood on the eaſt ſide of the *Dijlat* or *Tigris*.

ASSYRIA was divided and arranged by the Greeks into the following provinces, bordering on Armenia; ARRAPACHITIS, then ADIABENE, and to the eaſt ARBELITES; to the north of Adiabene, CALACINE, and lower down to the ſouth APPOLONIATIS, and at length SITTACENE *. To theſe the ancient geographers added the provinces named ATURIA, ARTACENE, and CHALONITIS, as part of this country; but there is no pretending to ſet bounds to theſe ſeveral diviſions, or aſſigning to each the cities that might in former ages have belonged to them.

The rivers of Aſſyria were the TIGRIS, which watered all the weſtern parts of this country; the LYCUS, the CAPRUS, and the GORGUS, at almoſt an equal diſtance from each other, and ſuppoſed to have been all between the two cities of *Ninus* or *Nineveh*, and Seleucia.

SECTION VIII.

PHOENICE.

THIS ſmall tract of land, as exactly as we can collect from ancient hiſtorians, lay between the 32d and 35th degrees of north latitude. How many degrees of longitude it took up we are at a loſs to determine; but it could take up no great ſpace. This, as near as we can gather, was the extent of this kingdom and its ſituation. In general, we may ſay, it was bounded by *Syria* on the north and the eaſt; by *Judah* on the ſouth; and the *Mediterranean* on the weſt.

* Ptolemy.

In

In this tract of land ſtood the famous cities of *Tyre*, *Sidon*, *Tripoli*, &c.

Whence this country borrowed the name of *Phœnice* is not determined. Anciently it was called *Rhabbothin* and *Colpitis*. The Jews gave it the name of *Canaan*, though they knew ſome part of it by the name of *Syrophœnice*.

The *Phœnicians* are ſaid to have firſt invented letters. See *Lucan*, l. 3. v. 220, &c.

SECTION IX.

CAPPADOCIA *and* PONTUS.

THIS country was anciently known by the general name of *Syria* or *Aſſyria*, and its inhabitants by that of the *Leucoſyri*.

CAPPADOCIA formerly comprized all that tract of land which lies between mount *Taurus* and the *Euxine* ſea, and was divided by the *Perſians* into two *Satrapies* or governments; by the *Macedonians* into two kingdoms; the one called *Cappadocia Magna*, the other *Cappadocia ad Pontum*, and commonly *Pontus*.

The capital of all *Cappadocia* was anciently *Mazaca* or *Euſebia*, called afterwards *Cæſarea* by Tiberius in honour of Auguſtus. The city of *Comana* was famous for a temple conſecrated to *Bellona*, whoſe prieſts and attendants amounted to the number of 6000 and upwards.

SECTION X.

ARMENIA.

WHENCE this tract of land received the name of ARMENIA is very uncertain. The Greeks derived it from one *Armenus*, who, after attending *Jaſon* in the Argonautic expedition, ſettled in this country.

ARMENIA was, anciently, divided into the *greater* and the *leſſer*, or ARMENIA MAJOR and ARMENIA MINOR.

I. ARMENIA MAJOR was bounded on the ſouth by mount *Taurus*, ſeparating it from *Meſopotamia*; on the eaſt by *Media*; on the north by *Iberia* and *Albania*; on the weſt by *Armenia Minor* and ſome *Pontic* nations, and the *Euphrates*.

II. ARMENIA MINOR was bounded on the eaſt by the *Euphrates*, parting it from *Armenia Major*; on the ſouth by mount *Taurus*; and on the weſt and north by the mountains *Mons Scordiſcus* and *Anti-taurus*.

The Romans divided this country into four provinces, called LAVIANA, MARIANA, ARARENA, and MELITENE.

Joining to *Armenia* on the north, between the *Euxine* and *Caſpian* Seas, lay the ſmall provinces of *Iberia*, *Albania*, and *Cholcis*.

SECTION XI.

ASIA MINOR, *or* ASIA *properly ſo called.*

ASIA MINOR, or, as it was commonly termed, ASIA PROPER, or ASIA PROPERLY SO CALLED, was bounded on the north by *Bithynia* and *Pontus*, extending from *Galatia* to *Propontis*; on the eaſt by *Galatia*, *Pamphylia*, and *Lycia*; on the ſouth by part of *Lycia* and the *Rhodian* Sea; on the weſt by the *Helleſpont*, by the *Ægean*, *Icarian*, and *Myrtoan* Seas.

It lies between the 35th and 41ſt degrees of north latitude, and extends in longitude from 55 to 62 degrees.

This tract of land, thus bounded, comprehended the provinces of PHRYGIA, MYSIA, LYDIA, CARIA, ÆOLIS, IONIA, and DORIS.

The moſt remarkable cities in theſe provinces were, TROY or ILIUM in *Phrygia*; CYZICUS in *Myſia*; SARDIS

SARDIS in *Lydia*; TRIPOLIS in *Caria*; HALICARNASSUS in *Doris*; CYME or CUMA in *Æolis*; EPHESUS and SMYRNA in *Ionia*.

River of note was, the *Meander*, which riſes on the hill *Celæne*, and, after 600 windings, empties itſelf into the *Archipelago*.

Mountains remarkable were, IDA in *Phrygia*, where *Paris* judged the three goddeſſes; and mount LATMOS in *Ionia*, where the *Moon*, as the poets feigned, made her private viſits to *Endymion*.

SECTION XII.

ARABIA.

ARABIA, called anciently by its inhabitants, *Arabah* *, is ſituate between the twelfth and thirty-fifth degrees of north latitude, and the fifty-third and ſeventy-eighth of longitude.

It is bounded on the weſt by *Palæſtine*, part of *Syria*, the *Iſthmus* of *Suez*, and the *Red Sea*; on the eaſt by the *Euphrates*, the *Perſian Gulph*, and Bay of *Ormus*; on the north by part of *Syria*, *Diyar-Beer*, *Irak*, and *Khuzeſtan*; and on the ſouth by the ſtreights of *Bab-al-Mandab* and the *Indian Ocean*.

ARABIA was divided into three greater parts, termed *Arabia Petræa*, *Arabia Deſerta*, and *Arabia Felix* †.

The chief city of *Arabia Petræa* was PETRA; the ancient Towns in *Arabia Deſerta* have long ſince diſappeared. The metropolis of *Arabia Felix* was SABA, famous for the reſidence of the Queen of Seba.

* Some imagine, that the Ἐρεμβοὶ, in Homer, denotes the Arabs, as if they were called Ἐρεμνοι, *Black, Dark*.

† Ptolemy.

In *Arabia Petræa* ſtands the mountains *Oreb* and *Sinai* *, famous in ſacred hiſtory, being the ſcene of many miraculous appearances.

SECTION XIII.

PALÆSTINA, *or the* HOLY LAND.

THIS once happy and fertile ſpot, and the peculiar object of the divine Providence, was firſt called the Land of *Canaan*, from Noah's grandſon, by whom it was peopled; but it has been ſince more diſtinguiſhed by other names; ſuch as, the *Land of Promiſe*, the *Land of God*, the *Land of Iſrael* and of *Judah*, the *Holy Land*, and ſometimes, by way of pre-eminence, *the Land*.

It was called *Palæſtine*, from the *Palæſtines*, or *Philiſtines*, who poſſeſſed a great part of it; and *Judea*, or *Judea Palæſtina*, from *Judah*, whoſe tribe was the moſt conſiderable of the twelve, and poſſeſſed *Jeruſalem* and the countries adjacent.

We Chriſtians have dignified it with the title of the HOLY LAND, on account of its being the place of our Saviour's birth, the ſcene of his preaching, and manifold miracles, eſpecially the place in which he accompliſhed the great work of our redemption.

Its boundaries are as follow: it was incloſed on the weſt by the *Mediterranean*; and, on the eaſt, by the lake *Aſphaltites*, the *Jordan*, and the ſea of *Tiberias*, or of *Galilee*, and the *Samachonite* lake: to the north it had the mountains of *Libanus*, or rather of *Antilibanus*, or the province of *Phœnicia*; and to the ſouth, that of *Edom*, or *Idumea*; from which it was likewiſe parted by another ridge of mountains.

It extends about 200 miles in length, and about 80 in breadth.

* Moſes.

The

The moſt conſiderable diviſion of *Palæſtine*, in ancient times, was that which was made by divine appointment, among the twelve tribes. The next remarkable one was made by king *Solomon*, who divided his kingdom into twelve provinces or diſtricts. But the moſt fatal of all was, that which was made under his imprudent ſon *Rehoboam*, when, by the divine permiſſion, ten or twelve tribes revolted from him, under the conduct of *Jeroboam*, who became head of this new monarchy, ſtiled the kingdom of *Iſrael* in oppoſition to that of *Judah*, the title which the maimed kingdom of *Reheboam* was known by from that time downwards.

Under the Romans, it began to be divided into *Tetrarchies* and *Toparchies*: their names, and remarkable towns, were,

I. IDUMEA;—chief town *Gaza*.

II. JUDEA;—Towns of note were, HIERUSALEM (afterwards called *Elia Capitolina*) *Bethlehem*, *Ramah*, *Emmaus*, *Arimathea*, *Lydda*, *Joppa*, *Azotus*, and *Jericho*.

III. SAMARIA;—Towns remarkable were, *Sichar*, or *Sichem*, *Antipatris*, *Saron*, *Enon*, *Salim*.

IV. GALILÆA;—Towns of note mentioned in the New Teſtament are, *Cæſarea*, *Nazareth*, *Cana*, *Naim*, *Geneſaret*, *Capernaum*, *Bethſaida*, *Chorazin*, *Tiberias*, *Magdala*, *Dalmanutha*.

V. PERÆA, or JUDEA *beyond the Jordan*;—Its chief city was *Machærus*.

It muſt be here obſerved, that in aſſigning the above boundaries, I have confined myſelf to that part which is properly called the Land of Promiſe; as for the other part, *viz.* that which lay on the other ſide Jordan, called *Peræa*, and which makes the fifth diviſion of the Romans; its exact boundaries cannot be fixed.

The higheſt and moſt conſiderable mountains in this tract of land were, *Lebanon* and *Antilebanon*, ſo often celebrated in Holy Writ. Mountains, next

in dignity for height, are *Hermon* and *Tabor*; the latter being rendered venerable, as having been the ſcene of our Saviour's transfiguration. Other mountains of note were, *Carmel*, *Olivet*, *Calvary* alias *Golgotha*, held in the greateſt veneration on account of our Saviour's crucifixion upon it; and *Gihon*.

The ſeas were, the *Mediterranean*, the *Dead Sea*, or *Lake of Sodom*, the ſea of *Tiberias*, the *Samachonite* ſea, and, the ſea of *Jazer*.

The only river that deſerves mentioning is the *Jordan*.

SECTION XIV.

SCYTHIA *and* SARMATIA *in Aſia.*

THIS prodigious tract of land called *Scythia in Aſia*, was parted from the *European Sarmatia*, by the *Aſiatic Sarmatia*, and extended eaſtwards to almoſt the 110th degree of eaſt longitude. The northern confines of this vaſt territory reached to the *Hyperborean* or *Frozen Sea*, called alſo by the Ancients the *Scythian Sea*, the *Cronian*, *Amalchian*, the *Dead Sea*, and by ſome other names which expreſſed its extreme coldneſs. On the eaſt they were ſuppoſed to have extended to the promontory of *Tabis*, and to have been bounded by the *Caſſian* mountains, which parted *Scythia* from *Serica*, now *Cattai* or northern China; and on the ſouth by the *Eoum* or *Indian* Sea, and mount *Caucaſus*, and the *Caſpian* Sea.

Theſe regions they divided into three parts; namely, *Scythia within*; *Scythia without*, or beyond the *Imaus*; and *Sarmatia*, which lay between the former and the *European Sarmatia*.

SCYTHIA did, therefore, comprehend, in general, *Great Tartary*, and *Ruſſia in Aſia*.

The

The people that inhabited theſe regions were, the BACTRIANS, SOGDIANS, GANDARI, SACKS, and MASSAGETES.

SARMATIA contained *Albania*, *Iberia*, and *Cholcis*, which make now the *Circaſſian Tartary*, and the province of *Georgia*.

Rivers of any note were, the *Rha* or *Wolga*, the *Oby*, *Lena*, *Amur*, and *Helum*.

The moſt remarkable mountain was *Imaus*.

SECTION XV.

INDIA.

THIS vaſt region is ſituated between the 69th and 90th degrees of longitude from the meridian of London, and the 8th and 36th degrees of north latitude, extending from the moſt weſtern mouth of the *Ganges*, and from *Mus-Tag*, or mount *Imaus*, to cape *Comorin*.

The old geographers divided this country into two parts by the river *Ganges*, which they called INDIA *intra* GANGEM, and INDIA *extra* GANGEM.

I. INDIA INTRA GANGEM was limited on the weſt by the *Indus*; on the north by mount *Imaus*; on the eaſt by the *Ganges*; and on the ſouth by the *Indian* ocean.

In this part of India ſtood the city of *Taxila*, famous in the wars of Alexander the Great.

Here were ſeated the *Gymnoſophites*, or *Indian Sages*, and the *Brachmans*, a branch of the Gymnoſophites.

II. INDIA EXTRA GANGEM was terminated on the weſt by the *Ganges*; on the north by *Scythia*; on the eaſt by the country of the *Sinæ*; and on the ſouth by the *Indian* ocean.

The *Aurea Cherſonenſus*, part of *India extra Gangem*, and now called *Malacca*, is ſuppoſed to be the OPHIR of Scripture.

Rivers of India were the *Indus* and the *Ganges*.

The mountains belonging to this country were, the *Imaus*, *Emodus*, *Paropamiſus*, and *Caucaſus*, which formed a long ridge of mountains, called by the preſent Tartars the mount *Pamer* and *Mus-Tag*.

SECTION XVI.

SERICA.

SERICA, or the country of the *Seres*, was bounded on the weſt by *Scythia extra Imaum*; on the north and eaſt by the *Terra Incognita*; and on the ſouth by *India extra Gangem*.

It anſwered to that part of the country called by the Tartars *Kathay*.

SECTION XVII.

The Country of the SINÆ.

THE tract theſe people occupied was bounded on the eaſt and ſouth by the *Terra Incognita*; on the north by *Serica*; and on the weſt by *India extra Gangem*.

It ſeems to have anſwered to the tract comprehending the kingdoms of *Siam*, *Laos*, *Camboya*, *Tonquin*, and *Cochinchina*.

CHAPTER

BRITISH
9 JY85
MUSEUM

Long. W.
Long. E. from London.
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ASIA
ARABIA
ÆTHIOPIA
GÆTULIA
NIGRITIA
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MARMA-RICA
EGYPT
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Nubius R.
Niger R.
Syris R.
Blemmyes
Exembi
Fortunate Is.
Phaurusii
Hesperides Is.
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
1. Lesser Syrtes
2. Greater Syrtes
Menuthias I. or Hannoni
Unknown to the Ancients
SOUTHERN OR ETHIOPIAN SEA
ANCIENT AFRICA
Long. W.
Long. E. from Ferro.
T. Kitchin Sen.r Sculp.t

CHAPTER III.

Of AFRICA.

SECTION I.

AFRICA in general.

THE extenſive tract of land now before us was known to the Romans by the name of *Africa* *, and to the Grecians by that of *Lybia* †. It contained once ſeveral kingdoms and ſtates, eminent for the liberal arts, for wealth, and power, and the moſt extenſive commerce. The kingdoms of *Egypt* and *Ethiopia*, in particular, were much celebrated; and the rich and powerful ſtate of *Carthage*, that once formidable rival to Rome itſelf, extended her commerce to every part of the then known world; even the Britiſh ſhores were viſited by her fleets, till *Juba*, king of *Mauritania*, unhappily called in the Romans, who, with the aſſiſtance of the Mauritanians, ſubdued *Carthage*, and, by degrees, all the neighbouring kingdoms and ſtates.

AFRICA is a peninſula of a prodigious extent, joined to the continent of *Aſia* by a ſmall neck of

* Or Afrikia, derived from the Phœnician or Punic, הברקה HEVREA (for the orientals, for the moſt part, pronounced the ſecond letter of their alphabet like a V) *i. e. Vreca, Varca*, or *Barca*, the name of a moſt remarkable part of this country, and one of the nations of *Cyrenaica*.

† Derived from the Hebrew word LAAB, ſignifying a *dry, parched* country. Such an appellation agrees extremely well with what the Ancients have related of *Lybia*.

land,

land, now called the *Iſthmus of Suez*. It is bounded north by the *Mediterranean* ſea, which parts it from *Europe*, and from *Aſia Minor*; eaſt, by the *Iſthmus of Suez*, which parts it from *Syria*, and, by the *Sinus Arabicus*, at preſent the *Red Sea*, which parts it from *Arabia*; ſouth, by the *Ethiopian* or *Southern* ocean; weſt, by the *Atlantic* ocean.

It was divided into the following regions.

SECTION II.

EGYPT.

EGYPT was called by its ancient inhabitants *Chemia*, from *Ham*, the ſon of *Noah*. But the name by which it is generally denoted in Scripture is, the land of *Mizraim*. It received its Greek name of *Egyptus* from the darkneſs of its ſoil, and the dark colour both of its rivers and inhabitants.

EGYPT is ſituate between the 48th and 53d degrees of longitude, and the 24th and 33d degrees of north latitude; its length from north to ſouth about 600 miles, and the breadth of its coaſt on the *Mediterranean*, from eaſt to weſt, nearly 300 miles.

It was bounded on the ſouth by the kingdom of *Sennar*; on the north by the *Mediterranean* ſea; on the eaſt by the *Arabian Gulph*, or *Red Sea*, and *Iſthmus of Suez*; on the weſt by a region of *Lybia*, called *Marmarica*.

This tract of land was anciently divided into three parts; the UPPER EGYPT or THEBAIS, called in the Scripture *Pathros*; the MIDDLE EGYPT, or HEPTANOMIS, ſo called from the ſeven *Nomes* or *Præfectures* into which it was divided; and the LOWER EGYPT, the beſt part of which was the *Delta*.

In UPPER EGYPT or THEBAIS ſtood the great city of THEBES, deſervedly reckoned one of the fineſt cities in the world. Its length, before it was ruined by the emperor *Cambyſes*, was no leſs than fifty-two miles

miles and an half. Here alſo ſtood the famous ſtatue of *Memnon*, which is ſaid to have uttered a ſound daily, as ſoon as it was touched by the rays of the riſing ſun.

In HEPTANOMIS was the famed city of MEMPHIS, once the metropolis of all Egypt, near which ſtand the *pyramids*, thoſe ſtupendous ſtructures, which were deſervedly reckoned by the Ancients among the wonders of the world.

In LOWER EGYPT ſtood the much-celebrated city of *Alexandria*, built by Alexander the Great.

The *Egyptian Labyrinth*, from whence *Dædalus* is ſuppoſed to have taken the model of that which he afterwards built in *Crete*. It ſtood near the lake *Mæris*, and ſeems to have been deſigned as a pantheon, or univerſal temple of all the *Egyptian* deities. It was alſo the place of the general aſſembly of the magiſtracy of the whole nation, thoſe of all the provinces meeting here to feaſt and ſacrifice, and to judge cauſes of great conſequence.

The lake of *Mæris* is ſaid to have been yet more wonderful than the labyrinth or pyramids, being fifteen leagues in circuit; which is prodigious, if we conſider, that it was the work of mens hands. Its uſe was to correct the irregularities of the Nile, by receiving the ſuperfluous waters when that river roſe too high.

The only river remarkable in Egypt was the NILE. The ſources or ſprings of this river were abſolutely unknown to the Ancients. It enters Egypt out of *Ethiopia*, under the tropic of Cancer, pouring itſelf down no leſs than ſeven cataracts or falls; and, having paſſed through the Upper and Middle Egypt, empties itſelf into the ſea by ſeven channels or mouths. On the annual inundation of this river, the fertility of Egypt depends, fattening the earth by the mud and ſlime it brings down with it.

SECTION

SECTION III.

NUMIDIA.

NUMIDIA was limited on the north by the *Mediterranean*; on the ſouth by *Gætulia*; on the weſt by the *Mulacha*, which ſeparated it from *Mauritania*; and on the eaſt by *Tuſca*, a boundary it had in common with *Africa proper*.

The moſt remarkable cities in this country were, CITRA, of conſiderable note in ancient hiſtory, having been the ſeat of *Juba* and *Syphax*; HIPPO REGIUS, TRABACA, SICCA, NARAGARA, THIRMIDA, &c.

Rivers worthy notice were, the *Ampſaga*, the *Armua*, the *Rubricatus*, and the *Tuſca*.

SECTION IV.

MAURITANIA.

MAURITANIA, MAURUSIA, or the country of the MAURUSII, derived its name from the *Mauri*, an ancient people inhabiting it, frequently mentioned by the old hiſtorians and geographers.

This tract of land was bounded on the eaſt by the *Malva* or *Mulucha*; on the weſt by the *Atlantic Ocean*; on the ſouth by *Gætulia* or *Lybia Interior*; and on the north by the *Mediterranean*.

This kingdom was divided into MAURITANIA CÆSARIENSIS, and MAURITANIA TINGITANA.

MAURITANIA CÆSARIENSIS had its name from *Julia Cæſerea*; its metropolis was TENEZ.

MAURITANIA TINGITANA was ſo called from TINGIS its capital, founded by the giant *Antæus*, cotemporary with *Hercules*, and conquered by him.

Rivers of note were, the MALVA; THALUBA; ZELIS; LIXUS; SUBUR; SALA, and DUUS.

SECTION

SECTION V.

GÆTULIA.

AS the limits of GÆTULIA have not been ſettled by any of the old geographers, it is impoſſible for me to define them; all that we can infer from the accounts we have of them in the ancient hiſtorians is, that the *Gætulians* were a large nation, taking up a conſiderable part of *Lybia Interior*, and poſſeſſing ſome territories in the neighbourhood of the *Syrtes*.

As the *Gætulians* led their flocks from paſture to paſture, living, for the moſt part, in tents, without any fixed habitation, the reader muſt not be ſurprized to find no town in this country worthy notice.

The rivers that watered *Gætulia* were, the GIR, the NIGIR, the SULUS, and the SALATHUS.

SECTION VI.

MARMARICA.

MARMARICA was bounded on the eaſt and weſt by *Egypt*, and *Cyrenaica*; on the ſouth by the Deſerts of *Lybia Interior*; and on the north by the *Mediterranean*.

The cities of note were, PARÆTONIUM and PELUSIUM.

SECTION VII.

CYRENAICA.

CYRENAICA was bounded on the eaſt by MARMARICA; on the north by the *Mediterranean*; and on the ſouth by the *Sahara*.

The principal nations of this tract were, the *Barcæi*, the *Pſylli*, and the *Naſomenes*.

The

The capital city of this country was CYRENE.

The principal river was LATHON.

Cyrenaica and Marmarica were ſometimes comprehended under the name of Lybia proper.

SECTION VIII.

REGIO SYRTICA.

THE REGIO SYRTICA, ſo called becauſe the two *Syrtes* were the northern extremities of its eaſtern and weſtern limits, was bounded on the north by the *Mediterranean*; on the ſouth by the country of the *Naſamones*, and the *Sahara*; on the eaſt by *Cyrenaica*; and on the weſt by *Africa Propria*.

The moſt remarkable people that inhabited this tract of land were, the LOTOPHAGI, who lived upon the *Lotus*; from which circumſtance they derived their name. Here *Ulyſſes* touched on his return to *Ithaca*.

With this tract the northern kingdom of *Tripoli* ſeems at preſent to correſpond.

SECTION IX.

AFRICA PROPRIA.

AFRICA PROPRIA was limited on the weſt by the river *Tuſca*, or ſide of *Numidia*; by the *Mediterranean* or *African* Sea on the north; by the frontiers of the *Garamantes* and Deſerts of *Lybia Interior* on the ſouth; and by the *Mediterranean*, with the *Leſſer Syrtis*, on the eaſt.

It was divided into two provinces, the REGIO ZEUGITANA, and BYZACIUM, with which the kingdom of *Tunis*, under its diviſion into *Summer* and *Winter Circuits*, at preſent nearly correſponds.

The

The cities worthy of notice are, CARTHAGE the metropolis, and UTICA, both famous in the Roman hiſtory; the latter in particular, for the death of *young Cato*, who was from thence called *Cato Uticenſis*, or *Cato of Utica*. Theſe towns ſtood in *Zeugitana*.

The moſt famous river of *Africa Propria* was the BAGRADA. On the banks of this river *Regulus*, in the firſt Punic war, by the help of his battering engines, killed a ſerpent of a monſtrous ſize, being 120 feet in length.

SECTION X.

ETHIOPIA.

ETHIOPIA was limited on the north by *Egypt*, on which ſide it extended to the *Leſſer Cataract*; on the weſt by *Lybia Interior*; on the eaſt by the *Red Sea*; and on the ſouth by a part of *Africa* unknown by the Ancients.

This ſeems to be the ſame tract which at this day comprehends the kingdoms of *Dongola*, *Sennar*, and *Abaſſia*, with part of *Adel* or *Zeila*.

ETHIOPIA had various names given it by the Ancients. Sometimes they called it *India*; likewiſe *Atlantia* and *Ætheria*; and, in very early ages, *Cephenia*; but the moſt uſual name was *Abaſene*. In Scripture it is called the *Land of Cuſh*.

The principal nations that inhabited this country were, the BLEMMYES, fabled to have had no heads, their mouth and eyes being fixed in the breaſt. This ridiculous ſtory might have proceeded, perhaps, from their having ſhort necks. The TROGLODITES were a very ſavage nation, living in caves, and feeding upon ſerpents, lizards, &c. and having a language of no articulate ſounds, but reſembling the ſhrieking of bats. The PIGMIES were a canton

of the *Troglodites*, and were extremely ſhort, black and hairy all over.

This region did not abound in cities and towns of any conſiderable note. AUXUME was the metropolis.

Mountains remarkable were, the *Garbata*, and the *Elephas* or *Phalangis*.

The moſt famous river that watered *Ethiopia* was the *Nile*, which the Ancients ſuppoſed to have had its riſe on ſome mountains, which they called the mountains of the moon.

The END of the FIRST PART.

A SHORT

A SHORT SYSTEM OF CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PART II.

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A SHORT SYSTEM OF CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PART II.

The Voyage of ÆNEAS *from* Troy *to* Italy.

THE ſiege of Troy is ſo very famous for laſting ten years, and alſo upon account of the great number of heroes who were there, that it is unpardonable for any one to be ignorant of ſuch an event.

The cauſe of the war between the Greeks and Trojans was this: * Heaven and Earth were at peace, and the Gods and Goddeſſes enjoyed the moſt perfect tranquillity: when the goddeſs DISCORD, who delights in confuſion and quarrels, diſpleaſed at this univerſal calm, reſolved to excite diſſenſion. In order to effect which, ſhe threw among the goddeſſes a golden apple, upon which theſe words were written, "TO THE FAIREST." Immediately each of

* Lord Cheſterfield's Letters to his Son, Vol. i. Let. vi. p. 16. Oct. edit.

the goddeſſes wanted to have the apple, and each ſaid ſhe was the handſomeſt. The ſtrife was, however, more particularly between JUNO, the wife of *Jupiter*; VENUS, the goddeſs of love; and PALLAS, the goddeſs of arts and ſciences. At length they agreed to be judged by a ſhepherd, named *Paris*, who fed his flocks upon mount *Ida* *, and was, however, ſon to *Priam* king of *Troy*. They appeared all three before *Paris*. *Juno* offered him the grandeurs of the world, if he would decide in her favour; *Pallas* promiſed him arts and ſciences; but *Venus*, who tempted him with the moſt beautiful woman in the univerſe, prevailed, and he gave her the apple. The joy of *Venus* may be eaſily imagined, and the anger of *Juno* and *Pallas*. *Venus*, in order to perform her promiſe, ordered him to go to *Menelaüs* in Greece, whoſe wife, named *Helen*, would fall in love with him; accordingly he went, and was kindly received by *Menelaüs*; but ſoon after *Paris* ran away with *Helen*, and carried her off to Troy. *Menelaüs*, irritated at this injurious breach of hoſpitality, complained to his brother *Agamemnon*, king of *Mycenæ*, who engaged the Greeks to revenge the affront. Embaſſadors were ſent to Troy to demand the reſtitution of *Helen*, and in caſe of a refuſal to declare war. *Paris* denied to reſtore her; upon which war was proclaimed, and the Grecian princes, under the ſupreme command of *Agamemnon*, embark for Troy; but meeting with contrary winds, were detained by them at *Aulis* †; upon which *Calchas*, the high prieſt, declared, that thoſe adverſe winds were ſent by the goddeſs *Diana*, who would continue them till *Iphigenia*, daughter to *Agamemnon*,

* IDA, a mountain of *Troas* in *Phrygia*, not far from *Troy*, ſacred to *Cybele*. Hence *Ganymede* was raviſhed. It was covered with wood, eſpecially pine-trees, and underneath it *Æneas* built his fleet.

† *Aulis*, or *Aulide*, was a city and port of *Bœotia*, on the gulph of *Negropont*.

was

was ſacrificed. *Agamemnon* obeyed, and ſent for *Iphigenia*; but as ſhe was going to be ſacrificed, *Diana* put a hind in her ſtead, and carried off *Iphigenia* to *Tauros*, where ſhe made her one of her prieſteſſes. After this, the winds became more favourable, and they purſued their voyage to *Troy*, where they landed and began the ſiege; but the Trojans defended their city ſo well, that the ſiege laſted ten years.

The *Greeks*, finding they could not take it by force, had recourſe to ſtratagem. They made a great wooden horſe, and incloſed in its body a number of armed men; after which they pretended to retire to their ſhips, and abandon the ſiege. The Trojans fell into this ſnare; and brought the horſe into their town, which coſt them dear; for, in the middle of the night, the men concealed in it, got out, ſet fire to the city, opened the gates, and let in the Grecian army, that had returned under the walls of Troy.

The Greeks took the town by ſtorm, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword, except a very few, who ſaved themſelves by flight. Among theſe was ÆNEAS, a Trojan prince, ſon of *Anchiſes* and of the goddeſs *Venus*, who protected him in all the dangers he underwent.

With his aged father on his ſhoulders *, his young ſon *Aſcanius*, or *Jülus*, by one hand, the houſehold gods † in the other, and his wife *Crëüſa* following behind him, but who was killed in the flight, he made his eſcape to *Antander*, a town ſituate near

* For which reaſon he was ſurnamed by Virgil, the pious Æneas.

† The houſehold gods were the deities who took the care and guardianſhip of private families, and were called Penates. They were placed in the utmoſt receſs of the houſe. Dardanus brought them from Samothracia to Troy, whence, on the deſtruction of that city, Æneas tranſports them to Italy. They were reckoned ſo ſacred, that the expreſſion of driving a man from his Penates, was uſed to ſignify his being proſcribed, or expelled his country.

mount *Ida*, where he found the remainder of the Trojans, who had eſcaped the ſword of the *Grecians*. Here they built a fleet of twenty ſhips, and the ſpring following they ſet ſail and arrive at *Thrace* on the other ſide the *Propontis*, where they founded the city of *Ænēa*, called ſo, in honour of *Æneas*.

They had not reſided here long, before they were warned to depart, by a voice that iſſued from a ſmall mount, whither Æneas went to pluck ſome branches to hide, or overſhadow his altars; which informed them, that he who ſpoke was *Polidōre*, *Priam*'s young ſon; whom, being ſent thither during the wars, loaded with gold, *Polymnēſtor*, then king of *Thrace*, had treacherouſly murdered, and there buried.

After performing *Polidōre*'s funeral obſequies, which he had requeſted of them, they all agreed to depart; and hoiſting ſail, they directed their courſe down the *Ægean ſea*, and arrived at *Ortygia* or *Delos*, a ſmall and pleaſant iſland near the iſlands *Mycōne*, and *Gyaros*, where was a famous temple and oracle of *Apollo* *, whoſe king and prieſt happened to be an old acquaintance of *Anchīſes*, named *Anius* †. Here

* APOLLO was ſon of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, who was delivered of him and *Diana* in the iſland of Delos. He is god of the ſun, and thence generally is called *Phœbus*. The poets deſcribe him as drawn in a chariot by four horſes full of fire and fire, and breathing quick as they run along. His courſe is ſaid to lie between two fixed points; the firſt half is all up-hill, and the latter all down-hill. He ſets out from the eaſtern, and drives into the weſtern ſea, where he is ſuppoſed to paſs the nights in the palace of *Oceanus*. He is imagined daily to drive his chariot over a tranſparent (or cryſtal) arch in the heavens, on which appear the tracks of his wheels, as on a common road upon earth. Apollo is alſo the god of poetry and muſic; in which character he is repreſented with a lyre in his hand.

† *Anius* was of the family of Cadmus, on the ſide of his mother Rheo, the daughter of Staphilus, who claimed Bacchus for his father. Rheo having had ſome intrigue, her father expoſed her upon the ſea in a little ſhip, in which ſhe arrived at Delos, where ſhe was delivered of *Anius*, who, by his marriage with Doripe, had three daughters, extremely frugal, and who laid

Here they aſked the oracle what place the gods had appointed for their fixt abode.

By a miſinterpretation of the oracle's anſwer, *Anchīſes* ſuppoſed it to be the iſland *Crete*; accordingly they ſet ſail for that place, where they arrived after a three days voyage, having paſſed by the iſlands of *Naxos*, famous for wines, *Paros* for marble, the verdant *Donyſa*, *Olēaron*, and the *Ciclādes*. Here they were no ſooner landed, than looking upon this country as the place of their abode, they laid the foundations of the city of *Pērgamus*, drew their fleet on ſhore, and attempted to ſettle; but lo! a ſudden plague ſeized the men; blights deſtroyed their trees, their corn was blaſted, and their graſs burnt up. In this afflicted condition, they knew not what ſteps to purſue: *Anchīſes*, therefore, as the beſt method, adviſed them to diſpatch a meſſenger back again to conſult the oracle at *Delos*, when the night following the houſehold gods gave the true ſenſe of the oracle to *Æneas* in a viſion, adviſing him to make the beſt of his way to *Italy*; adding,

Thoſe are the native realms the Fates aſſign;
Thence roſe the fathers of the Trojan line.
The great Iäſius, ſprung from Heaven above,
And ancient Dardanus, deriv'd from Jove;
Riſe then, in haſte, theſe joyful tidings bear,
Theſe truths unqueſtion'd, to thy father's ear.
Be gone—the fair *Auſonian* * realms explore,
For Jove himſelf denies the Cretan ſhore.

Æneas having related this viſion to his father and his friends, they all immediately conſent to forſake

laid up great ſtores of offerings, which were brought to the temple of Apollo. The Greeks, during the ſiege of Troy, ſent Palamedes to aſk proviſions from Anius, and obliged him even to give his daughters hoſtages. Theſe princeſſes, however, found a way to eſcape; which gave occaſion to ſay, that Bacchus had transformed them to pigeons.

* The ancient name of Italy was Auſonia, from its moſt ancient inhabitants, the Auſones. VIRGIL, SERVIUS.

Crete, leaving a ſmall colony behind them. They accordingly ſpread their ſails and put to ſea; but as ſoon as they had loſt ſight of land, they met with a dreadful ſtorm, which wrap'd them in darkneſs three days, and, on the fourth, drove them upon the iſlands *Strŏphades*. Theſe iſlands lie in the *Ionĭan ſea*, and were inhabited by the *Harpies* *. Theſe devouring monſters they were obliged to diſperſe with their ſwords, after they had twice ſeized on their repaſt; when *Celæno*, their chief harpy, prophetically pronounced this tremendous denunciation; that *before they ſhould raiſe the walls of the promiſed city, they ſhould* DEVOUR THE PLATES ON WHICH THEY THEN FED.

The Trojans were ſo terrified, that they immediately deprecated the gods to avert the horrid fate, anti ſet ſail; and after paſſing within ſight of the woody iſlands, *Zacynthus* and *Sāmē* on their left, and craggy *Nērĭtŏs* and *Dulĭchĭum* on the right, avoiding with the greateſt care *Ithaca*, the rocky iſland of the dire *Ulyſſes*, they caſt anchor before the little town of *Actium*, near the promontory *Leucāté*, where they pay their vows to Jove, celebrate Trojan games, and, for a monument of their arrival here, Æneas hung up on the ſun's temple door, the ſhield and buckler he had taken from Abas, with this inſcription,

* HARPIES, had their name from their rapacity, (ab αρπαζω, *rapio*.) They were born of *Oceanus* and *Terra*, with the faces of virgins, and bodies of birds; their hands were armed with claws, and their habitation was in the iſlands.

> But, fiends to ſcourge mankind, ſo fierce, ſo fell,
> Heav'n never ſummon'd from the depths of hell;
> Bloated and gorg'd with prey, with wombs obſcene,
> Foul paunches, and with ordure ſtill unclean;
> A virgin's face, with wings and hooked claws;
> Death in their eyes, and famine in their jaws.
>
> ÆN. III. 288. PITT.

——Theſe

——— Theſe arms with blood diſtain'd,
From conquering Greece the great Æneas gain'd.

Being pleaſed they had with ſafety paſſed through ſo many Grecian iſlands.

In the winter following they purſued their voyage, and paſſed by the lofty iſland of *Phæācia*, and coaſting along the rocky ſhores of *Epirus*, they land at *Chaōnia*, from whence they go immediately to the town of *Buthrōtum*, ſituate near *Dodŏna*, then under the government of *Hĕlĕnus*, Priam's captive ſon, who had juſt ſucceeded the late king *Pyrrhus*, and married his widow *Andrōmache*, who, before, had been the wife of *Hĕctor*.

King *Hĕlĕnus* and his conſort received the Trojan wanderers with the greateſt joy, and conducted them into their ſmall city, the walls of which he laid out in the form of old Troy.

Here they refreſhed themſelves two days; and at their departure, *Hĕlĕnus*, who had learnt from Apollo prophecy, informed *Æneas* of his future adventures, telling him, that he muſt not expect to reach very ſoon the deſtined ſhore of *Italy*; for that he'd be obliged to cruize along the *Sicilian* coaſts round to *Italy*, and afterwards to paſs by *Circe*'s iſland, and at length, before he would be able to raiſe the foundations of his new city, he muſt paſs the *Stygian* lake, and viſit the infernal regions; promiſing him, that *Apollo* would avert the dire prediction of the offended *Harpies*; and concluded by giving him this moſt certain omen, when he ſhall have found the land decreed by fate.

When, loſt in contemplation deep, you find
A large white mother of the briſtly kind,
With her white brood of thirty young, who drain
Her ſwelling dugs, where Tyber bathes the plain:
There, there thy town ſhall riſe.——&c.

ÆN. III. 52. PITT.

Hĕlĕnus

Hĕlĕnus afterwards adviſed them to paſs with caution the coaſt of *Italy* facing *Epirus*; for thoſe coaſts were poſſeſſed by the *Grecians*, and called by them *Græcia Magna*. Here dwelt the ſavage *Locrians*, and fierce *Idŏmĕneus* had ſettled in *Salentia*, and *Philoctetes* in *Petilia*. That the preſent wind would bear them to the ſtreights of Cape *Pĕlōrus*, between *Italy* and *Sicily*; on the right of which ſtreights ſtands the dreadful rock *Scylla*, and on the left the roaring whirlpool *Charybdis*; to ſhun which, he adviſed him to double the whole iſland, and ſteer away for the *Tiber*. He concluded by particularly adviſing them, wherever they came, to pay their devotions to *Juno*, and ſooth her with repeated oblations; and that after ſeveral dangers, they ſhould arrive ſafe at *Cuma* in *Italy*, where, in a dark rocky cave, dwelled the *Cumæan Sybil*, by whoſe aſſiſtance he ſhould viſit and conſult his father *Anchiſes*, who would then be in the infernal regions. After which *Hĕlĕnus* made the *Trojans* many rich preſents of horſes, arms, and proviſions; and *Andromache* preſented *Aſcanius* with a Phrygian veſt.

The Trojans, with warmeſt thanks, depart, and ſteer along the coaſt near the *Ceraunæan* mountains, where they caſt anchor, and again refreſh themſelves all night on the ſhore, while *Pălĭnūrus*, their chief pilot, obſerving the watery *Hyădes*, and *Plyădes*, the bright conſtellation of *Orīon* and the *two Bears*, promiſed fair weather, orders that next morning they ſhould ſail directly acroſs for *Italy*, where they worſhipped the goddeſs *Juno* as *Hĕlĕnus* had directed. From thence they ſailed croſs the *Tarentum gulph*, and paſſed within ſight of *Lacīnia*, the lofty cliffs of *Caulon*, and the ſhipwrecking ſtrands of *Scўlăceum*.

They now arrive in view of the ſmoaky mountain *Ætna* in *Sicily*, and hear the dreadful roar of *Scylla* and *Charybdis*, which they avoid by bearing off to ſea, and at length, after being toſſed about by a ter-

rible ſtorm, they are driven on the *Sicilian* coaſts of the *Cyclops*, very near burning *Ætna*, where they lie all the night in the woods.

Early next morning they are greatly ſurprized at the ſudden ſight of *Achæmĕnides*, a Grecian, who had by chance been left there ſome months before by *Ulyſſes*. He, with tears, prayed them to take him from thoſe inhuman ſhores, deſcribing the vaſt and cruel *Cyclops Giant Pŏlyphēmus*, whom *Ulyſſes* had blinded with a firebrand in revenge for devouring ſome of his men.

Scarce had *Achæmĕnides* done ſpeaking, than the huge ill-ſhaped monſter appeared in ſight. The Trojans ſeized with a ſudden terror, ran to their ſhips, with the unfortunate Grecian *Achæmĕnides*, cut their cables, and in the greateſt hurry put to ſea. The ſightleſs giant hearing the noiſe made by their oars, followed them far into the ocean, terribly bellowing when he found he could go no further after them. His dreadful roarings brought from the mountains an hundred more huge frightful Cyclops. The Trojans ply their oars with all their force, and ſoon reach the ſmall iſland *Ortygia*, by the aſſiſtance of the north wind, having paſſed the rocky mouth of the river *Pantăgia*, the gulph of *Mĕgăris*, and low *Tapſus*.

From the iſland *Ortygia*, they ſteer by the city *Syracuſe*, and the ſtill river of *Elōrus* and its fruitful ſhores, and double the high cliffs of Cape *Pachȳnus*, and come in ſight of the town *Camarīna*, the *Gelonian Plains*, the city of *Gela*; then of lofty *Acrăgas*, a town famous for breeding war horſes. Afterwards they paſs the palmy iſle of *Selīnus*, and, ſhunning the dangerous rocks near the promontory of *Lilybëia*, they come to ſhore at Port *Drăpănum*; where *Æneas*'s father, *Anchiſes*, worn out with endleſs toils and old age, died, and is much lamented by his pious ſon and companions. After ſome ſtay at this melancholy place with the generous *Aceſtes*, they

they again ſet ſail for that part of Italy once called *Heſperia*, and inhabited by the *Oenotrians*.

ÆNEAS and his followers had ſcarce loſt ſight of *Sicily*, and got into the *Tuſcan* or *Pyrrhanian* ſea, but revengeful *Juno* prevails upon *Æolus* *, god of the winds, to raiſe a prodigious tempeſt. The ſtorm ſinks one of their ſhips, and ſcatters the others; three being driven on the hidden rocks called *Aræ*, and three more on the *Getulian* quick-ſands, called the *greater* and the *leſſer Syrtes*. The whole muſt inevitably have periſhed, had not *Neptune* † came timely to their help, who rebuking the winds, and chaſtizing their maſter *Æolus*, for inſolently meddling with his dominions, immediately calms the ſea, by his trident, and, aſſiſted by *Triton* ‡ and the ſea nymphs, clears the veſſels from the rocks and ſands. *Æneas* with his own ſhip and ſix more, which the late dreadful ſtorm had ſpared, ſailed for the neareſt land, which happened to be a port called *Nympharum Antrum*, on the coaſt of Africa or Lybia, in the mean time, *Venus* complains to *Jupiter* of her ſon's misfortunes,

* ÆOLUS was ſon of *Jupiter* by *Aceſta*, daughter of *Hippota*. He preſided over the rougher winds, and is deſcribed by the poets, of an angry temper, and rough look, ſitting in a vaſt cave, with his ſubjects fettered or chained down about him. Theſe he was ſuppoſed to let out for a ſtorm, and to ſhut them up again after it.

† NEPTUNE was governor of the inland ſeas; and is generally deſcribed by the poets with a trident in his right-hand. This was his peculiar ſceptre, and ſeems to have been uſed by him chiefly to rouſe up the waves. He holds a dolphin in his left-hand, and reſts one of his feet on part of a ſhip, to ſhew he preſides over the inland ſeas, more particularly over the Mediterranean, which was the great and almoſt only ſcene for navigation among the Greeks and Romans. His aſpect is majeſtic and ſerene, and is ſo deſcribed by Virgil, even when he is repreſented as in a paſſion.

‡ TRITON was the meſſenger of Neptune, as Mercury was of Jupiter, and Iris of Juno. He is repreſented by the artiſts and poets, with his upper part human, and his lower like a fiſh.

mentioning

mentioning *Antenor* and his party of Trojans being permitted to eſcape the Greeks, and quietly to ſettle at *Patavium* or *Padua*, in Italy. *Jupiter* comforts her, and ſends *Mercury* * to procure *Æneas* a kind reception at Carthage.

ÆNEAS, next morning, going out to diſcover the country, meets his mother *Venus* in the ſhape of a huntreſs, who informs him that he was in *Lybia*, near *Carthage*, a city which was then building by a *Tyrian* colony under Queen DIDO †, the daughter of *Belus* II. king of Tyre and Sidon in Phœnicia, who had fled hither by ſea, paſſing the ſeven mouths of the *Nile*, in *Egypt*, down the *Carpathian*, *Lybian*, and *Mediterranean* ſeas, from her brother *Pygmalion*, who aſcended the throne of Tyre and Sidon, after the death of his father, and who, through covet-

* MERCURY was the ſon of Jupiter by *Maia*. His chief character is that of Jupiter's meſſenger. His diſtinguiſhing attributes are his Petaſus, or winged cap: the Talaria or wings for his feet; and the Caduceus, or wand, with two ſerpents about it. Mercury had alſo a general power given to him by Jupiter, of conducting ſouls to their proper place, and of re-conducting them up again upon occaſion.

† We are told that Dido bought from the inhabitants of the country, as much ground as a bull's hide would cover; upon which ſhe cut down a hide into many thongs, which encompaſſed a quantity of ground ſufficient to build a citadel upon, which from thence was called *Byrſa*, that is, *a bull's hide*; but this is a fable ariſing from the Greeks pretending to find in their language the etymology of all antiquities, not knowing that *Boſtra*, or *Bothrah*, in the Phœnician language, imports a citadel. Thus inſtead of ſaying that Dido built a citadel, having found this barbarous word in the annals they had read, and not knowing its ſignification, they tranſlated it by that of *Byrſa*, which having no ſenſe in this place, they framed the commentary now mentioned. We are further told, that thoſe who dug the foundations of this citadel, found there a horſe's head, which they reckoned a preſage of its future grandeur; another fable, if we may believe Bochart, founded upon this citadel's being named *Cacabé*, a word which, in the language of the Phœnicians, ſignifies *a horſe*. See BOCHART, Chan. l. 1. c. 14.—VOSSIUS DE JOL. l. i. c. 3. — and BANIER's Myth. vol. iv. p. 318. Eng.

ouſneſs,

ouſneſs, had murdered her huſband *Sichæus*, that he might poſſeſs his immenſe riches. *Venus*, moreover, tells him, his ſhips and friends, which he thought were loſt in the late tempeſt, were all ſafely arrived at *Carthage*, whither ſhe conveyed him involved in a cloud, where he, and his companions, received a kind entertainment from the queen, and leave to ſtay till they had refitted their fleet.

But, unfortunately for her, *Dido*, by the device of *Venus*, conceived a paſſion for ÆNEAS, and prevailed upon him to relate to her, in a particular manner, the hiſtory of his adventures ſince his departure from Troy, it being now ſeven years ſince the deſtruction of that city.

Next morning, the now amorous queen, diſcovered to her ſiſter *Anna*, her love for ÆNEAS, and her thoughts of marrying him; to accompliſh which purpoſe, ſhe generouſly entertained the Trojans, and propoſed a hunting match; in the midſt of which, *Juno*, by *Venus*'s conſent, raiſed a ſtorm, which ſeparated the hunters, and drove ÆNEAS and *Dido* into the ſame cave, where their marriage was conſummated.

They had not lived thus as man and wife long, before the goddeſs *Fame* reported it to *Iarbas*, king of the *Getulians*, a former lover of *Dido*'s, who appealed to *Jupiter* as injured; *Jupiter* moved with his intreaties, diſpatched *Mercury* to ÆNEAS, to order him to ſail for *Italy*. Æneas, ſecretly, prepares for his voyage; but *Dido* diſcovering his deſign, to put a ſtop to it, makes uſe of her own and her ſiſter's intreaties, and diſcovers all the variety of paſſions that are incident to a neglected lover; which not prevailing, ſhe, in deſpair at being abandoned by the man ſhe loved, ſtabbed herſelf on a funeral pile, and was burned to death.

Mean time ÆNEAS, and his Trojans, put to ſea in the night, but are thrown, by a moſt dreadful ſtorm, the ſame evening, on the *Sicilian coaſts*, and

are

are obliged once more to call on their old friend *Aceſtes* at *Drĕpănum*, who expreſſed much joy at their return, and joined ÆNEAS in inſtituting funeral games, in honour of his father *Anchiſes*, who was buried there.

While theſe ſports were celebrating, which conſiſted of rowing-matches, foot-races, ſhooting with bows, boxing with the cæſtus, and the Trojanum agmen, or Aſcanius' trained bands, *Juno* ſent *Iris* * to perſuade the Trojan women to burn the ſhips, who, tired with wandering, at her inſtigation, ſet fire to them, which entirely deſtroyed four, and would have conſumed the reſt, had not *Jupiter*, by a miraculous ſhower, extinguiſhed it. Upon this ÆNEAS, at the advice of one of the generals, and a viſion of his father, built a town for the women, old men, and others, who were either unfit for war, or weary of the voyage, and ſet ſail for *Italy*. *Venus* procured of *Neptune* a ſafe voyage for him, and all his men, excepting only his pilot *Palinurus*, who, vanquiſhed by *Morpheus*, the god of ſleep, unfortunately fell over-board and was drowned.

They now paſſed the dangerous rocks of the *Syrens*, and landed ſoon after on the *Cumæan* coaſt.

ÆNEAS, immediately on their landing, ſet out for *Cumæ*, where he is introduced to the Sybil, in the dark receſs of Apollo's temple, by her prieſteſs *Dēĭphŏbe*, with whom he conſults concerning the farther progreſs of his voyage. She informed him, that the Fates had deſtined him to undergo greater hardſhips than any he had yet met with; adding, that he would ſhortly have horrid wars in *Italy*. As to viſiting the infernal re-

* IRIS, or the genius of the rainbow, was the daughter of Thaumas, or Admiration. The poets ſpeak of her as handſome and well-dreſſed. They make her the meſſenger of Juno, as Triton was of Neptune, or Mercury of Jupiter. She has wings to ſhew her diſpatch. She is deſcribed with a zone, which has all the beautiful colours we ſo much admire in the rainbow.

gions,

gions, ſhe told him, he muſt firſt procure a certain golden bough for a paſſport, and preſent to *Proſerpina*, queen of hell: and, alſo, bury his friend, who then lay dead in his fleet.

After ÆNEAS had received this anſwer from the Sybil, he returned to his ſhips, and found his trumpeter, *Miſenus*, the ſon of *Æolus*, had been drowned by *Triton* for contending with him *; and, in aſſiſting to get wood for his funeral pile in the neighbouring groves, two of *Venus*' doves guided ÆNEAS to the golden branch; with which, after paying the laſt rites to *Miſenus*, and ſacrificing, he deſcended with the Sybil into hell, through the lake *Avernus*, between his fleet and the city *Cumæ*. † At the en-

* This accident gave the name of Port Miſenus to this place; at this day it is called Monte Miſeno.

† At hell's dread mouth a thouſand monſters wait;
Grief weeps, and *Vengeance* bellows in the gate:
Baſe *Want*, low *Fear*, and *Famine*'s lawleſs rage,
And pale *Diſeaſe*, and ſlow repining *Age*;
Fierce, formidable fiends!—the portal keep;
With *Pain*, *Toil*, Death's half-brother *Sleep*.
There *Joys* embitter'd with *Remorſe* appear;
Daughters of *Guilt!* here ſtorms deſtructive *War*.
Mad *Diſcord* there her ſnaky treſſes tore;
Here, ſtretch'd on iron beds, the *Furies* roar.
Full in the midſt a ſpreading elm diſplay'd
His aged arms, and caſt a mighty ſhade;
Each trembling leaf with ſome light viſion teems,
And heaves, impregnated with airy dreams.
With double form each *Scylla* took her place
In hell's dark entrance, with the *Centaur*'s race;
And cloſe by *Lerna*'s hiſſing monſter, ſtands
Briareus dreadful with a hundred hands.
There ſtern *Geryon* rag'd; and, all around,
Fierce *Harpies* ſcream'd, and direful *Gorgons* frown'd.
VIRG. Æn. vi. 385. PITT.

Milton ſeems to have carried the deſcription of the monſters in hell farther than any poet whatever.

——————————where nature breeds
Perverſe, all monſtrous, all prodigious things,
Abominable, inutterable; and worſe
Than fables yet have feign'd or fear conceiv'd,
Gorgons, and Hydras, and Chimeras dire.
Parad. Loſt, B. i. 162.

trance

trance of which he beheld, firſt, thoſe beings which make the real miſeries of mankind upon earth; ſuch as *War*, *Diſcord*, *Labour*, *Grief*, *Cares*, *Diſtempers*, and *Old Age*; ſecondly, the terrors of fancy, and all the moſt frightful creatures of our imagination, as the GORGON with ſnaky hair; the double-ſhaped CENTAUR and SCYLLA; the HARPY with a woman's face, and a lion's talons; the ſeven-headed HYDRA; GERYON, with his three human heads; BRIĀREUS with many hands; and the CIMERA, which breathes forth a flame, and is a compound of three animals. And on the banks of the rivers *Acheron* and *Cocytus*, he ſaw the ghoſts of the departed, begging the infernal ferryman, *Charon*, for a paſſage over; among whom were *Orontes*, and *Palinurus*, who intreat ÆNEAS to cauſe them to be buried, without which they were not allowed to paſs the *Stygian* lake, 'till they had wandered a hundred years on thoſe dreary banks *.

Charon, ſeeing a man in armour approach him, at firſt, proved very ſurly, ſaying, in an angry tone, that none but the ſouls of the dead are to paſs over the river; but on ſight of the golden bough, ſhewn him by the Sybil, he is appeaſed, and at laſt admitted ÆNEAS with his companion into his boat, and ferries them over to the other ſhore. No ſooner are they paſſed this fatal river, than they approach the gate to the kingdom of PLUTO, where the Sybil firſt ſoothed, and with an inchanted ſop, made with honey and poppies, lulled the three-headed dog *Cerberus*, the porter of hell, to ſleep; and, upon opening the gates, found in their ſeveral receptacles, firſt, the ghoſts of infants—ſecond, ſuch as were charged with falſe accuſations, and unjuſtly put to death—third, ſelf-murderers—this was a melancholy region, amidſt marſhes formed by the overflowing of the river Styx—fourth, the fields of

* This was taught, to promote the funeral rites, which were inſtituted by the legiſlator to prevent private murders.

mourning, full of dark groves, for thoſe who died for love; among whom were the unhappy Phædra*, Procris, Eryphyle, Evadne, Laodamia, Pasiphaë, Cænis, and unfortunate *Dido*, who, looking firſt upon him with a countenance full of indignation and fury, turns her face aſide, fixes her eyes upon the ground, and then leaves him abruptly, without giving him one word of an anſwer †—fifth, and laſt, for

* The ſhort hiſtory of theſe unfortunate ladies is as follows: Phædra, the wife of Theſeus, being in love with her ſon-in-law, Hippolitus, and he continuing inflexibly deaf to her inceſtuous paſſion, ſhe firſt accuſes him wrongfully to his father of attempting her virtue, and then murders herſelf out of remorſe. Procris, the wife of Cephalus, was extremely jealous of her huſband; in hopes of ſurprizing him, ſhe conceals herſelf in a thicket, where ſhe imagined he met his miſtreſs: Cephalus hearing her move, and imagining it to be a wild beaſt, bent his bow, and ſhot her dead. Eryphyle, the wife of Amphiaraus, diſcovered to Adraſtus the place where her huſband had concealed himſelf, to avoid going to the Theban war. Amphiaraus periſhing before Thebes, Alcmeon, his ſon, revenged his death by ſlaughtering his mother. Evadne, the wife of Capaneus, ſo deſperately loved her huſband, thas ſhe caſt herſelf on the funeral pyre, when his body was burning. Laodamia was ſo fond of her huſband Proteſilaus, that after he was killed before the walls of Thebes, ſhe begged of the gods ſhe might ſee his ghoſt; which being granted, ſhe periſhed in his embraces. Paſiphaë was ſaid to be the daughter of the Sun, and wife to Minos king of Crete; ſhe fell deſperately in love with a bull. Cænis, the daughter of Elatus, a Lapithan, obtained of her lover, Neptune, as a reward of her proſtitution, that ſhe might be transformed into a man, and rendered invulnerable; but the gods being offended at her pride and cruelty, ſhe was deſtroyed in the war with the Lapithæ, and made a woman again after her death, that for her impieties, ſhe might be deprived of both the favours which Neptune had granted her.

† The ſilence of Dido is deſcribed in a beautiful manner by the poet:

> Talibus Æneas ardentem, et torva tuentem
> Lenibat dictis animum, lacrymaſque ciebat
> Illa ſolo fixos oculos averſa tenebat . . . .
> Tandem proripuit ſeſe, atque inimica refugit
> In nemus umbriferum.—— ÆN. vi. 467.

" Nought

for departed warriors. ÆNEAS here beheld the Grecian generals and common ſoldiers who had periſhed at the ſiege of Troy, as drawn up in ſquadrons and terrified at his approach, which renewed in them thoſe impreſſions of fear they had before received in battle with the Trojans.

Here likewiſe he viewed the Trojan heroes who had lived in former ages, amidſt a viſionary ſcene of chariots and arms, flowery meadows, ſhining ſpears, and generous ſteeds, which were their pleaſures while upon earth, and now made up their happineſs in *Elyſium*.

Among theſe ſhades he found *Deïphŏbus*, Priam's ſon, with his mangled body; who being married to *Helen* after *Paris*, was betrayed by her on the bridal night to *Menelaüs*, and cut to pieces.

> His hands, ears, noſtrils, hideous to ſurvey!
> The ſtern inſulting foes had lopp'd away.——

After this the road branches into two. That on the left-hand leading to the place deſtined for the various puniſhments of the wicked, ſurrounded with the burning river *Phlegethon* *, and guarded by

> " Nought to theſe tender words the fair replies,
> " But fixt on earth her unrelenting eyes,
> " The chief ſtill weeping;—with a ſullen mien,
> " In ſtedfaſt ſilence, frown'd th' obdurate queen.
> " Fixt as a rock amidſt the roaring main,
> " She hears him ſigh, implore, and plead in vain.
> " Then, where the woods their thickeſt ſhades diſplay,
> " From his deteſted ſight ſhe ſhoots away." PITT.

* Milton has given us a noble deſcription of the rivers of hell.

> Abhorred Styx, the flood of deadly hate;
> Sad Acheron, of ſorrow; black and deep!
> Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud
> Heard on the rueful ſtream: fierce Phlegethon,
> Whoſe waves of torrent fire inflame with rage.
> Parad. Loſt, B. ii. 577.

Tyſiphone, one of the chiefs of the furies. Within this region was a vaſt deep pit, in which the tortures were ſuppoſed to be performed. The noiſe of ſtripes, the clank of chains, and the groans of the tortured, ſtrike the pious ÆNEAS with a kind of horror; and, as they were not permitted to enter into TARTARUS, the Sybil pictures to him the puniſhments of the REBEL GIANTS, who, after their defeat by Jupiter, were caſt down into this horrid place, to receive the puniſhment due to their enormous crimes. SALMONES, for imitating Jove's thunder and lightning. TITYOS, lying on his back, and a vulture plunging his beak into his ſide, for daring to make love to Latona. IXION, condemned for impiety and ingratitude, fixed to a wheel, which hurried him round in one perpetual whirl. THESEUS, who attempted to carry off Proſerpine for his friend *Pirithous*, ſits for ever upon a ſtone, whence he cannot poſſibly ſtir. The LAPITHÆ, who were placed round a table plentifully ſet out, with a looſe rock hanging over their heads, and the Fury cloſe by to watch and threaten them, the moment they offered to taſte any of the tempting things ſet before them.

Hence they marched towards PLUTO's palace, where they left the golden bough for PROSERPINA, and turned on the right-hand road for *Elyſium*, or the regions of bliſs, which was the habitation of thoſe who died for their country; thoſe of pure lives; inventors of arts; and all who have done good to mankind. Here, in the moſt pleaſant ſituation, they, at length, found *Anchiſes*, who inſtructed ÆNEAS in thoſe ſublime ſubjects, the immortality of the ſoul, and the happineſs and miſery of a future ſtate; and ſhewed him the glorious race of heroes that were to deſcend from him and his poſterity, even to *Auguſtus Cæſar*, with their proper characters and actions.

Laſtly, *Anchiſes* having ſhewn him the whole of the *Elyſian* fields, and given him proper directions and admonitions reſpecting his future adventures, led

him

him and the Sybil through the ivory gate, at the houſe of Sleep, again to the earth; and ÆNEAS immediately ſailed from *Cuma*, ſteering by the ſtrand, to *Cajēta*, ſo called by him from his old nurſe *, whom he there buried, and raiſed a tomb to her memory.

As ſoon as the funeral rites were performed, they ſpread the ſails, and depart from *Cajeta* along the *Tyrrhēne* ſea, and ſafely paſſing by the dangerous ſhelves of the ſorcereſs *Circe*'s inchanted iſland, infamous for turning *Ulyſſes*' men into ſwine, and other filthy monſters, they arrive next morning at the mouth of the river *Tyber*, where they go on ſhore. Nigh which, at *Laurentum*, reigned then over the *Arborigines* or *Latins*, king LATĪNUS. This LATĪNUS had an only daughter LAVĪNIA, who, by the oracle of *Faunus*, was deſtined for a foreign huſband, who was there to land, and extend their empire over the world. Notwithſtanding which, her mother, Queen *Amāta*, had promiſed her to *Turnus*, a neighbouring king of the *Rutilians*, who inhabited the maritime parts of *Campania*.

ÆNEAS ſent a hundred ſelect youths, loaded with preſents, as meſſengers of peace to king *Latinus*, to crave a ſettlement; who kindly received them, and adopted him as his deſtined ſon-in-law; permitting him likewiſe to build a ſmall town, which they called *New Troy*.

In the mean time, *Juno*, enraged at the Trojans' ſucceſs, to deſtroy the good underſtanding between them and the *Latins*, raiſes the Fury ALECTO from *Tartarus*; who receiving her orders, inſtantly flies to the Queen of *Latium*, and darts one of her ſerpents into her boſom. This produces in her, firſt, melancholy and complaints; then rage; and, at laſt, open acts of violence. From her ALECTO flies to

* Among the Ancients, the nurſe was regarded through life as a venerable character.

Turnus, and at midnight appears to him in his ſleep, under the form of a prieſteſs of *Juno*, and tries in a ſpeech to incite him to raiſe troops againſt ÆNEAS and his allies. *Turnus* at firſt treats her as a falſe propheteſs, at which ſhe is in a rage, and aſſumes her own ſhape with all its terrors about it: her face grew larger and larger every inſtant; her eye-balls became like flames of fire, and her ſnakes roſe about her head in all their fury. She then bids him obſerve who ſhe was, the diſpenſer of wars and deſtruction; darting at the ſame time her burning torch againſt his breaſt. *Turnus* ſtarts with the fright out of his ſleep, calls aloud for arms, excites the people, engages in his quarrel *Mēzentius*, *Cămilla*, *Meſſāpus*, and many other neighbouring princes, and breathes nothing but ſlaughter. From him *Alecto* flies, and raiſes a quarrel between a party of *Trojans*, and ſome *Latians*; and when ſhe ſaw them ſufficiently provoked, ſhe herſelf ſounded the onſet to battle; the infernal blaſt made the woods tremble, and was heard for a vaſt compaſs round about. She flies, thence to heaven, tells *Juno* her commands were obeyed, and wants to do more miſchief. *Juno* ſays it is enough, and bids her return to *Tartarus*. On which ſhe flies down, and plunges herſelf into a horrid ſulphureous lake, which leads her directly to her uſual abode.

The war being thus begun, both generals made all poſſible preparations. *Turnus* erecting his ſtandard at *Taurentum*, ſends embaſſadors to *Diŏmēdes*, who, after the ſiege of Troy, had ſettled in *Italy*, at *Argyrippa* in *Apulia*. ÆNEAS went in perſon to beg ſuccours of *Evander*, who, from *Arcadia*, had ſettled upon mount *Palatine*, and the *Tuſcans*.

Evander received him kindly, furniſhed him with men, and ſent his ſon Pallas with him.

In the mean time, *Venus* brings him a ſuit of armour made by *Vulcan*, on which was engraven the moſt memorable actions of his poſterity.

Turnus

Turnus taking advantage of ÆNEAS' abſence, fired ſome of his ſhips (which are transformed into ſea-nymphs) and aſſaulted his camp. The Trojans, being reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs, ſent *Niſus* and *Euryalus*, a generous pair of friends, to recall ÆNEAS. Having ſafely paſſed through the enemies' trenches in the night, they found them faſt aſleep after a debauch of wine, and made great ſlaughter among them; but day approaching, they reſolved to retire. *Euryalus*, like moſt young warriors, taken with the glittering ſpoils of the killed and wounded, ſeized, among other things, *Maſſăpus'* creſted helmet, and put it upon his own head; which inconſiderate action proved fatal to both him and his friend *Niſus*; for by it, *Volſcens*, at the head of a party of horſe, eſpied them in their retreat, upon which they fled into a neighbouring wood for ſafety, where *Euryalus* loſt his way; nor did *Niſus* miſs him till he was got a great way off; but how great was his ſurprize, when boldly returning in queſt of him, he ſaw him in the hands of his enemy! Reſolved to reſcue his friend, he threw two lances unobſerved, and killed two of their men, which ſo enraged *Volſcens*, that he immediately plunged his ſword into the breaſt of *Euryalus*. *Niſus* bravely revenged his death on *Volſcens*, by mortally wounding him in the mouth, and then, covered with wounds, flung himſelf on his breathleſs friend, and ſlumbered in eternal reſt. The Latins fixed both their heads on ſpears, and ſet them up in their camps; which the unhappy Trojans beholding from their walls, they greatly lament their death.

The next morning, *Turnus* rigorouſly renewed the ſiege; and for a long time great execution was done on both ſides, both by the beſieged, and by the beſiegers. At length, *Turnus* broke into the town, and the gates being immediately ſhut, was ſurrounded with multitudes of enemies, numbers of whom he killed, but was obliged by little and little

to give back towards that part of the town which looked into the river Tyber, and at laſt, armed as he was, jumped in, ſwam over, and ſo eſcaped to his troops.

While things were thus ſituated, *Jupiter* called a council of the gods, and forbad them to engage on either party; but to leave all to the Fates.

At length ÆNEAS returned, having ſtaid ſome time in *Etruria* or *Tuſcany*, with numerous *Tuſcan* and *Arcadian* auxiliaries, under *Tarchon*, in thirty ſhips, and by the way met thoſe ſea-nymphs his Trojan ſhips had been turned into; who informed him of the dangers his Trojans had been, and ſtill were, in.

Hence, making all the haſte he could, next morning, by break of day, coming within ſight of the enemy up the river *Tyber*, he landed his army, and a ſharp and bloody battle enſued. Prince *Pallas* was ſlain by *Turnus*, and the impious *Mēzentius*, with his virtuous ſon *Lauſus*, were both ſlain by ÆNEAS. *Turnus* being in great danger himſelf, was freed by *Juno*, who raiſed a phantom of *Æneas*, which he followed as fleeing towards, and into, one of his ſhips; whoſe cables *Juno* immediately cutting, *Turnus* was carried ſafe to *Ardea*, the palace of his father *Daunus*.

The next day *Æneas* erected a trophy of the ſpoils and arms of *Mēzentius*, to *Mars*; granted a truce for two days to bury the dead, and ſent home the body of *Pallas* with great ſolemnity. *Latīnus*, upon being refuſed aſſiſtance from *Diomēdes*, called a council to propoſe terms of peace to ÆNEAS. *Drances*, coming into the meaſures of the king, bitterly reproached *Turnus*, as the occaſion of the war; which *Turnus* as ſharply, and courageouſly, replied to, declaring himſelf ready to end the war, by ſingle combat with *Æneas*.

While they were thus diſputing, word is brought them, that the Trojan light horſe were marching towards

wards *Laurentum*, and, that ÆNEAS, with the reſt of his forces, were to follow by way of the mountains.

Accordingly, *Turnus* divided his army, placing his horſe under the command of *Camilla* and *Meſſapus*, to oppoſe the Trojan horſe, while he, with his infantry, lay in ambuſh for ÆNEAS in the narrow ſtreights of the mountain. A ſharp engagement of the horſe followed, and *Camilla* was ſlain; but, night coming on, they encamped before *Laurentum*.

TURNUS having thus loſt two battles, reſolved to challenge ÆNEAS to a ſingle combat; accordingly, articles were agreed upon, but were broken by the *Rutilians*, who attacked the Trojans and wounded ÆNEAS, who is obliged to be carried out of the field of battle. On his return, after being miraculouſly cured by his mother Venus, he called upon *Turnus* to the duel before agreed upon. In which ÆNEAS getting the better, *Turnus* begged his life, and the other was almoſt moved to compaſſion; till, ſeeing him have on the famous belt of his friend *Pallas*, he, in a furious reſentment, killed him.

ÆNEAS immediately married *Lavinia*, and, in honour of her, built the city *Lavinium*; ſoon after which, engaging in another war againſt the *Rutuli*, he was vanquiſhed in turn, and died in battle, after a reign of three years, and was conveyed to heaven by his mother *Venus* *.

* His body not being found, it having probably fallen into the river *Numicus*, near which the battle was fought, it was given out that *Venus*, having purified him in the water of that river, had promoted him to the rank of the gods. A tomb was erected to him upon the banks of the river, a monument which was ſtill ſubſiſting in the time of *Titus Livius*, and where ſacrifices were offered to him afterwards, under the name of *Jupiter Indiges*. This hero died at the age of thirty-eight years, and reigned only three.

ASCANIUS,

ASCANIUS, his ſon, ſucceeded to the kingdom, and built the famous city *Alba*, where his deſcendants reigned three hundred years, in a ſucceſſion of fifteen princes, till *Rhea-Sylvia*, a veſtal virgin, and niece to *Numitor*, their laſt king, being raviſhed by *Mars*, the God of war, was, in due time, brought to bed of two boys, *Romulus* and *Remus*; who, about ſeven hundred and fifty years before the birth of Chriſt, began the foundation of a city, that was one day to give laws to the world. It was called ROME, and its inhabitants ROMANS, after the name of *Romulus*.

Mœnia, Romanoſque ſuo de nomine dicet.
His ego nec metas rerum, nec tempora pono:
Imperium ſine fine dedi.—— ÆN. i. 281.

—— Imperial Romulus ſhall mount the throne;
From his own name, the people Romans call,
And from his father Mars, his riſing wall.
No limits have I fix'd, of time or place,
To the vaſt empire of the godlike race.——
The Thunderer ſaid—— —— PITT.

Thus ends the whole of Virgil's inimitable poem called the Æneid.

THE

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THE VOYAGE OF ULYSSES FROM TROY TO ITHACA.

ULYSSES was king of a ſmall rocky iſland in the *Ionian* ſea, called ITHACA, and ſon to *Laertes*. His wife's name was *Penelope* *, with whom he was ſo much in love, that, unwilling to leave her, he feigned himſelf mad, in order to be excuſed going to the ſiege of Troy; but this device being diſcovered, he was compelled to embark for *Ilion* †.

The city, after ten years ſiege, being taken and deſtroyed by the Greeks, ULYSSES embarked with twelve ſhips, and the remains of his troops; but a ſudden ſtorm ariſing, they were driven down north-

* Penelope was the daughter of Icarius, who lived at Athens in the time of Pandion II. She had offers of marriage made her from ſeveral princes of Greece; and her father, to avoid quarrels that might have happened, obliged her to be contended for in the games which he made them celebrate; a thing very common in thoſe times. Ulyſſes was the conqueror, and gained the lady for his prize. PAUSAN. in Lacon.

† Troy.

ward from *Troy* to *Iſmarus*, a town of the *Cicons* in *Thrace*, which they pillaged, and burnt, divided the ſpoil, put the men to the ſword, and attempted to carry away the women; but were prevented by their ſhrieks, which brought down numberleſs *Cicons* from every part of the continent, who obliged them to give up their prey, and put off immediately to ſea, with the loſs of ſix men out of each ſhip.

The night following, a furious tempeſt * from the north forced them to put in to the little iſland of *Lemnus* †, where they ſtaid two days to refit their battered ſhips, and then hoiſted ſail, with a fair wind, down the *Ægean* ſea for *Ithaca*; but when they arrived off cape *Malĕa*, a promontory of *Laconica*, another dangerous ſtorm from the north, forced them to ſail on the ſouth of *Cythera*, an iſland dedicated to *Venus*, oppoſite *Crete*; and afterwards drove them far into the Mediterranean ſea, where they were toſſed up and down for nine days; and on the tenth they were caſt on ſhore at *Meninx*, the iſland of the *Lotophagi*, on the coaſt of *Africa*, where they fed on the Lote-tree ‡, brought to them by the hoſpitable inhabitants.

* Meanwhile, the god, whoſe hand the thunder forms,
Drives clouds on clouds, and blackens heaven with ſtorms;
Wide o'er the waſte the rage of Boreas ſweeps,
And night ruſh'd headlong on the ſhaded deeps.
Now here, now there, the giddy ſhips are borne,
And all the rat'ling ſhrouds in fragments torn.
We furl'd the ſails, we ply'd the lab'ring oar,
Took down our maſts, and row'd our ſhips to ſhore,—&c.
HOM. Od. l. ix. POPE.

† Called alſo Diopolis, from its conſiſting of two towns; into the forum of which mount Athos caſts its ſhadow at the ſolſtice. It is in compaſs about one hundred and twelve miles, and was ſacred to Vulcan. PLINY.

‡ The Lote was a tree whoſe fruit was of the ſize of a bean, of a ſaffron-colour; but often changing colour before its ripened, growing thick on the branches in manner of myrtle-berries, not of

tants. The food of the Lote was ſo luſcious as to make ſtrangers forget their native country. Many of Ulysses' men, therefore, were reſolved to ſtay, which he perceiving, dragged and bound them on board, and immediately ſet ſail for the iſland *Sicily* or *Trinacria*, the country of the monſtrous gigantic one-eyed *Cyclops*; where, landing in the night, at a place called *Ulyſſes' Harbour* *, they ſlept on the ſandy ſhore, and in the morning aſcended the mountains, and ſhot, with their bows and arrows, goats ſufficient for each ſhip's crew; upon which, and the wine they had taken from the *Cicons*, they feaſted all that day, and at ſun-ſet,

"Slept ſatiate along the ſea-beat ſhore."

The day following, Ulysses, with only his own ſhip's company, ſails along the ſhore, to view the country and the manners of the inhabitants, while his other companions remained to guard their veſſels. When making to the neareſt verge of land, they diſcovered a lonely, high, and ſpacious grotto, ſhaded with laurels. They landed cautiouſly, Ulysses taking with him on ſhore, a dozen of his beſt men, and a goatſkin of prodigious ſtrong wine, formerly given him, with other coſtly preſents, by one *Maron*, prieſt of Apollo, at *Iſmarus*, to ſave him, his houſe, and family, from being plundered among the other *Cicons*. This wine, one cup of which would bear twenty of water, was deſigned for a preſent to the maſter of this great cave, which happened to be the *Cyclops'* giant, *Polypheme*.

They entered cautiouſly, and finding all vacant within, they made bold to regale upon his ſheep,

of cherries, as in Italy. The inhabitants were called *Lotophagi*, from their living on the *Lote*.

* Now Capo di Marza, alſo Capo di Caſtelluccio.

Cluverius.

goats,

goats, milk, &c. which they found in great abundance. But unfortunately for them, in the midſt of their feaſt, lo! *Polypheme* returned, with a great burden of wood on his back to dreſs his ſupper; which he caſt down with ſo hideous a noiſe at the door, as to fright his new gueſts into

"The deep receſſes of the den,"

—where they ſkulked, and held their breath, while the giant entered with his milched cattle, and rolled to the mouth of the cave, a huge maſſy rock of enormous weight, which would have loaded twenty-two waggons. He then prepares to milk his flock, and makes a large fire, the ſudden blaze of which unhappily diſcovered them. The *Cyclops*, with a voice like thunder, demanded who they were, and taking them for thieves, inſtantly ſnatched two of them, daſhed out their brains upon the ſtony floor, and tearing limb from limb, devoured them; and, filled with human carnage, lay ſtretched upon the ground, amidſt his flock, covering half the cavern with his length.—After that, he ſerved two more ſo next morning; and in the following eveing two more. Hereupon ULYSSES, to eſcape the like dreadful fate, had the preſence of mind, at a diſtance, to talk of the excellency of his wine, a goblet full of which he gives the giant, telling him, he deſigned the whole as a preſent to him, if he'd behave more humanely, and ſuffer them to depart. The monſter heard, took, and poured down his throat the luxurious draught, then cried for more! and more! and, promiſing his requeſt, aſked his name?—My name is *Nobody*, Sir, replies *Ulyſſes*. Well then, *Nobody!* cries *Polypheme*, if you will give me a can or two more of your nectar, I will do you ſuch a favour, that you yourſelf will own ſhall deſerve it. Pray, what may be the favour you'll do me?—Why, *Nobody!* "*I'll devour you laſt of all.*"

He

He had no ſooner ſpoke, than, giddy with the fumes of the wine, he thought the cave turned topſy turvy, and at length, unable to ſtand, fell to the ground,

> ——————— and ſnoring lay ſupine;
> His neck obliquely o'er his ſhoulders hung,
> Preſs'd with the weight of ſleep, that tames the ſtrong!
> There belch'd the mingled ſtreams of wine and blood,—&c.

Of which ULYSSES taking the advantage, immedidiately thruſt out his eye with a fire-brand, and ſaved himſelf and his ſurviving friends, by eſcaping under the belly of ſome of the milch cattle, after the giant had taken away the enormous rock at the cave's mouth, in order to let them out to paſture. Upon this *Polypheme* roared aloud, and the rocks and dens echoing around his dreadful groans and diſmal yell, brought together his brother *Cyclops*, from their caves about mount *Ætna*; who enquired who had hurt him, and were told NOBODY. They, taking *Polypheme* to be mad, left him; but upon his prayer and complaint to his father *Neptune*, he promiſed him to be revenged on ULYSSES. *Polypheme* afterwards purſued the ſhips as far as he could into the ſea, roaring dreadfully, and throwing at their veſſels huge craggy ſtones and pieces of rock, which had like to have ſunk them, before they got to that part of the iſland, where they had left their companions in the other ſhips.

They all immediately unbind their ſhips, and hoiſt ſail for the *Æolian Iſlands* *, leaving, by chance, *Achemænides*, behind them. Here they are hoſpitably entertained for a month, by *Æolus*, king of the

* Now called *Iſole di Lipari*, ſeven iſlands, ſituate between Sicily and Italy. The Greeks call them *Hephæſtiades*, and the Romans *Vulcaniæ*, from their fiery eruptions. They are alſo called *Liparæorum Inſulæ*, from the principal iſland *Lipara*. Dionyſius Periegetes calls them Πλωτὰι, becauſe circumnavigable.

iſland,

iſland, who preſented ULYSSES with many rich gifts; and aſſiſted him with a weſternly wind, which he wanted, and pent up all the other winds in a ſack made of neat's leather, to be let out juſt as ULYSSES had occaſion for them.

They ſailed, in this manner, proſperouſly for nine days, and got within ſight of ITHACA; when ULYSSES, tired with being all that time himſelf at the helm, fell aſleep; and his men ſuſpecting the ſack to be filled with gold and ſilver, raſhly untied it. Whence, immediately, to their ſorrow, ruſhed out the moſt furious contrary winds; which drove them off from the ſhore, and afterwards, with great impetuoſity hurried them back again to *Æolia*, into the very port they ſet out at. Where *Æolus* abſolutely refuſed to receive them again, looking upon them as men abandoned by the gods.

Forced thus to put to ſea again immediately, they, after ſix days hard rowing, landed on the continent, near *Leſtrigonia* in *Italy*, where, out of twelve of their ſhips, eleven, men and all, are entirely demoliſhed by the bloody-minded *Læſtrigonian* cannibals, who, when they had ſlain the men, hung them like fiſh, on files round their girdles.

ULYSSES, horribly frightened hereat, immediately cut with his ſword the cables of his own ſhip from the rocks, and with his crew rowed away to *Ææa* or *Circæum*, the habitation of a powerful ſorcereſs, the infamous *Circé* *, daughter of the *Sun*, and granddaughter of the *Ocean*; where, in a ſafe harbour, they reſted themſelves two days.

On the third morning, ULYSSES aſcended to the top of the mountains to view the country; and in his return killed a huge ſtag, upon which they regaled all that day, with plenty of wine and veniſon.

* She dwelt in a peninſula (ΑΙΑΙΑ ΝΗΣΟΣ, *a land iſland*) "Where," ſays Homer, "was the abode of the *Morning*, and *Out-goings* of her parent, the *Sun*."

The

The next morning early, he divided his men into two parties of twenty-two men each: *Eurÿlŏchus* commanded one, and himſelf the other, drawing lots which ſhould guard the ſhip, and which ſhould go; which laſt fell to *Eurÿlŏchus*' company: who accordingly went, and diſcovered *Circe*'s palace, in a woody vale, built with large ſquare ſtones, and ſurrounded with wolves, lions, and other wild beaſts, who were rendered ſo tame by her inchantments, as to wag their tails, and fawning, lick their feet like dogs. —The goddeſs, on their approach, immediately ſet open her gates, and invited them in. All, except *Eurÿlŏchus*, imprudently accept the invitation, and enter. She gave them at firſt a kind reception, ſet victuals before them, and preſented them with delicious wine; but ſecretly mingled a poiſon with all ſhe gave, which had the power to make them abſolutely loſe all remembrance of their country. She then gave them a ſtroke with her wand, and they are all changed into hogs, driven into the ſtable, and reduced to the life and condition of beaſts *.

In the mean time, *Eurylochus*, ſuſpecting they were either all killed or kept priſoners, returned to Ulysses, the meſſenger of woe! who immediately reſolved to reſcue them, or be revenged; when, in his way, meeting with Mercury, that god prevented him from running the ſame danger, and gave him the herb called *Moly*, as a ſure preſervative againſt the fatal poiſon of that goddeſs; and told him at the ſame time, that when *Circé* ſtruck him with her wand, he ſhould draw his ſword, and threaten to kill her, till ſuch time as ſhe ſhould reſtore his friends, make an offer of her love and bed to him, and ſwear by *Styx*, the great oath of the gods, to do him no manner of hurt. Ulysses punctually followed Mercury's

* We have here a lively image of the ſorrowful eſtate a man is brought into, who gives himſelf up entirely to pleaſure.

advice; and *Circé* afterwards reſtored his companions to him in their former ſhape.

After living here a whole year, ULYSSES preſſes hard to depart, and *Circé*, out of her great love to him, permitted him, foretold him of his deſcent into hell, and ordered what ſacrifice he ſhould firſt offer to *Pluto*, *Proſerpine*, and the prophet *Tirĕſias*. Of the laſt he was to enquire concerning his affairs. She then told him, he need only hoiſt ſail and ſit ſtill, for ſhe would procure *Boreas* to waft him ſafe to the end of the ocean, where he would find the grove of *Proſerpine*; at the end of which was *Pluto*'s palace, hard by where the river *Acheron* falls into *Cocytus*, a branch of the *Styx*, and with it into *Pyriphlegethon*.

Here ſhe ordered him to make a pit with his ſword a cubit wide, and pour round it wine mixed with honey, pure wine, pure water, and over all to throw flour; for that, ſays ſhe, is the drink of the dead. Then let out the blood of a ram, and a black ewe, into the pit; make afterwards your vows to *Pluto* and *Proſerpine*, and ſit down by the pit, ſword in hand, letting none of the dead taſte the blood till you ſee blind *Tireſias*, the *Theban Prophet*, who will tell you all that's to come; and afterwards your mother *Anticleas*' ſhade, will tell you all that's paſt at home, ſince your departure for Troy.

ULYSSES having received this account of the voyage, ſet ſail in the morning, and in the evening of the ſame day arrived in the place which the goddeſs had deſcribed to him; where, after having made a plenteous ſacrifice, he ſat down by the ſide of the holy blood, which attracted a prodigious aſſembly of ghoſts, of all ages and conditions, that hovered round, and feaſted upon the ſteams of his oblation *.

The

* Homer has given us a moſt beautiful picture of the ſpirits in *Hades*, of their ſtill poſture, their motion, their confuſion, and the odd noiſes they utter, in the following lines:

Trembling

The first he knew was the shade of Elpenor, who had broken his neck in a debauch of wine; and begs Ulysses, that, for the repose of his soul, he would build a monument over him, and perform funeral rites to his memory. Ulysses, with great sorrow of heart, promises to fulfil his request, and is immediately diverted to an object much more moving than the former. The ghost of his own mother *Anticlea*, whom he thought still living, appears to him among the multitude of shades that surrounded him, and sits down at a small distance from him, by the lake of blood, without speaking to him, or knowing who he was.

Ulysses was exceedingly troubled at the sight, and could not forbear weeping as he looked upon her; but seeing Tiresias, does not reveal himself to her, till he had consulted that great prophet, who was the occasion of his descent into the empire of the dead.

Tĭrĕsĭas, having cautioned him to keep himself and his companions free from the guilt of sacrilege, and to pay his devotions to all the gods, promises him a safe return to his kingdom and family, and a happy old age in the enjoyment of them *.

> Trembling the spectres glide, and plaintive vent
> Thin, hollow screams, along the deep descent.
> As in the cavern of some rifted den,
> Where flock nocturnal bats, and birds obscene,
> Cluster'd they hang, till at some sudden shock
> They move, and murmurs run thro' all the rock:
> So cow'ring fled the sable heaps of ghosts,
> And such a scream fill'd all the dismal coasts.
> Od. 24. Pope.

* Mr. Pope's translation of this concluding part of the speech of Tiresias, is incomparable:

> ——— Peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days,
> And steal thyself from life, by slow decays:
> Unknown to pain, in age resign thy breath,
> When late stern Neptune points the shaft with death;
> To the dark cave retiring, as to rest,
> Thy people blessing, by thy people blest.

ULYSSES, after he had diſpatched his buſineſs with Tireſias, yielded himſelf up to the calls of natural affection, and made himſelf known to his mother.

Her eyes are no ſooner opened, but ſhe cries out in tears, *Oh! my ſon!* and enquires into the occaſion that brought him thither, and the fortune that attended him.

ULYSSES, on the other hand, deſires to know what the ſickneſs was that had ſent her into thoſe regions, and the condition in which ſhe had left his father, his ſon, and more particularly his wife.

She tells him, they were all three inconſolable for his abſence; "*as for myſelf,*" ſays ſhe, "*that was the ſickneſs of which I died. My impatience for your return, my anxiety for your welfare, and my fondneſs for my dear* ULYSSES, *were the only diſtempers that preyed upon my life, and ſeparated my ſoul from my body.*"

ULYSSES was melted with theſe expreſſions of tenderneſs, and thrice endeavoured to catch the apparition in his arms, that he might hold his mother to his boſom, and weep over her.

The mother ſeems to withdraw from her ſon's embraces; and in excuſe, deſcribes the notions the Heathens at that time had of an unbodied ſoul. *The ſoul*, ſays ſhe, *is compoſed neither of bones, fleſh, nor ſinews; but leaves behind her all thoſe incumbrances of mortality, to be conſumed on the funeral pile. As ſoon as ſhe has thus caſt her burden, ſhe makes her eſcape, and flies away from it like a dream.*

This melancholy converſation is ſucceeded by the ſhades of the fineſt women that had ever lived upon the earth, and, who had either been the daughters of kings, the miſtreſſes of gods, or mothers of heroes; ſuch as, *Antiope*, *Alcmena*, *Leda*, *Ariadne*, *Iphimedia*, *Eriphyle*, and ſeveral others.

The circle of beauties diſappeared, and was followed by the ſhades of ſeveral *Grecian* heroes, who had been engaged with ULYSSES in the ſiege of Troy. The firſt that approached was *Agamemnon*, their

their generaliſſimo, who, at the appearance of his old friend, wept very bitterly; and, without ſaying any thing to him, endeavoured to graſp him by the hand. Ulysses, who was much moved at the ſight, poured out a flood of tears, and aſked him the occaſion of his death, which Agamemnon related to him in all its tragical circumſtances; how he was murdered at a banquet, by the contrivance of his own wife, in confederacy with her adulterer. The next that preſented themſelves were *Achilles* with *Patroclus* and *Antilochus*. Achilles enquires after the welfare of his father and ſon. Ulysses informs him of the great honour and rewards his ſon had purchaſed before Troy, and of his return from it without a wound. The ſhade of Achilles was ſo pleaſed with this account of his ſon, that he enquired no further; but ſtalked away with more than ordinary majeſty over the green meadow that lay before him. *Ajax* follows, and refuſes to ſpeak to Ulysses, who had won the armour of Achilles from him, and by that means occaſioned his death. Ulysses, in a ſpeech, attempts to ſoften his rage; but *Ajax*, without making any reply, turned his back upon him, and retired into a crowd of ghoſts.

Ulysses, after theſe viſions, beheld *Tityus*, *Tantalus*, *Syſiphus* *, and *Hercules*, who lay in tortures, for the crimes they had committed upon the earth; and has a great curioſity to ſee the heroes that lived in the ages before him; but the ghoſts began to gather about

* Καὶ μὶν Σίσυφον εἰσεῖδον, κρατέρ' ἄλγε' ἔχοντα,
Λᾶαν βαστάζοντα πελώριον ἀμφοτέρῃσιν.
Ἦ τοι ὁ μὶν σκηριπτόμενος χερσίν τε ποσίν τε
Λᾶαν ἄνω ὤθισκε ποτὶ λόφον· ἀλλ' ὅτε μέλλοι
Ἄκρον ὑπερβαλέειν, τότ' ἀποστρέψασκε κραταιὶς
Αὖτις, ἔπειτα πέδονδε δι κυλίνδετο λᾶας ἀναιδὴς.
Αὖτὰρ ὅγ' ἄψ ωσασκε, τέταινόμενος κατὰ δ' ἱδρὼς
Ῥέεν ἐκ μελέων, κονίη δ' ἐν κρατὸς ὀρώρει. Od. xi. v. 592.

about him in ſuch prodigious multitudes, and ſuch a confuſion of voices, that his heart trembled, as he ſaw himſelf amidſt ſo great a ſcene of horrors, and he was afraid leſt ſome hideous ſpectre ſhould appear to him, that might terrify him to diſtraction; he, therefore, withdrew in time.

In his return back, he called again at *Æaa*, the iſland of *Circé*, and is received by her with great kindneſs, and once more warned of the future dangers and accidents, which he ſhould ſtrive to avoid: ſuch as the ſweet inchanting ſongs of the *Syrens*, as he paſſed by their iſland; which he had much ado to eſcape, by being bound to the maſt of his ſhip, and ſtopping his ears, and the ears of all his companions, with wax *. Then the dangerous rocks of

Theſe verſes, in a moſt ſurprizing manner, expreſs the taking of great pains, and laborious exerciſe. They are thus tranſlated by Mr. Pope.

" I turn'd my eye, and as I turn'd, ſurvey'd
" A mournful viſion!—the Syſyphian ſhade;
" With many a weary ſtep, and many a groan,
" Up the high hill he heaves a huge round ſtone;
" The huge round ſtone, reſulting with a bound,
" Thunders impetuous down, and ſmokes along the ground;
" Again the reſtleſs orb his toil renews,
" Duſt mounts in clouds, and ſweat deſcends in dews."

* Homer, by this ingenious fable, has deſigned to let us know, that there are pleaſures, which ſeem very innocent, that are yet very dangerous. The Syrens were a kind of ſea-nymphs, who, by the ſweetneſs of their voices, and the harmony of their ſongs, drew all ſuch as had the curioſity to hear them, into a precipice. For which reaſon, the Poet Martial calls them, very elegantly, " the pleaſing pain, the cruel joy, and " the agreeable deſtruction of travellers."

Sirenas, hilarem navigantium pœnam,
Blandaſque mortes, gaudiumque crudele,
Quas nemo quondam deſerebat auditas,
Fallax Ulyſſes dicitur reliquiſſe.—

See ROLLIN's Belles Lettres, vol. iv. p. 332.

Scylla

Scylla and *Charybdis*; the first of which swallowed six of his men. He afterwards landed in *Trinacria*, or *Sicily*; which island, with its flocks and herds, were consecrated to *Apollo* or the *Sun*, which Ulysses was forewarned not to meddle with. But, while he was asleep, his companions, being reduced to extreme hunger, by want of provision, killed some of those oxen. Which sacrilege was revenged on the seventh day;

"When lo! the wild winds whistle o'er the main."

The heavens are blackened with storms; and his only remaining ship is dashed to pieces by a thunder-bolt from *Jupiter*, and all his crew perish, himself being obliged to swim on the broken mast, and rudder tied to it, till, after having been tossed and re-tossed nine days upon the waves, he got to the island *Ægygia*, under the foot of Italy.

In this island dwelt the goddess Calypso, the daughter of *Oceanus* and ancient *Tethys*, who kindly received, and hospitably entertained Ulysses for seven years, promising to make him immortal, if he would consent to stay with her always. But, in a council of the gods, *Minerva*, ever careful of him, prevails upon *Jupiter* to command Calypso to send away Ulysses; to which, with much difficulty, she consented, and he embarked on a raft of trees tied together; but being unfortunately overtaken by revengeful *Neptune* with a terrible tempest, his raft is dashed to pieces, and himself driven naked upon the coast of the island *Corcyra*, or *Phæcia*.

Here, quite spent with fatigue, Ulysses slept on a heap of dry leaves all that night: when early the next morning, the princess *Nausicea*, the daughter of *Alcinous*, king of the *Phæacians*, who came to wash her garments in the river *, found him; and, after cloathing

* Kings and princes, in Homer, have nothing of the luxury and pomp which have since infected the courts of great men; simplicity

ing him, brought him to her father, to whom he related all his adventures; and from him and his nobles, receives preſents of different kinds, and of immenſe value, and a ſafe conveyance, while he's aſleep, to ITHACA; where *Minerva* appears to him in the ſhape of a ſhepherd, and informs him where he is, while vindictive *Neptune* maliciouſly turns the *Phæacian* ſhip, that conveyed him, into a rock.

MINERVA afterwards aſſiſted him to hide his treaſures, inſtructed him what to do, and, to conceal his return, and diſguiſe his perſon the more effectually, ſhe transformed him into the figure of an old beggar: under which habit, going to his hog-herd, *Eumæus*, he informed himſelf, undiſcovered, how affairs then went with *Penelope*'s ſuitors. *Eumæus* afterwards conducts him to his palace, where he is known by his old dog, *Argos*, after an abſence of twenty years, and is entertained by *Penelope* very courteouſly, without knowing him, who commands that his feet might be waſhed, and that he ſhould have a bed; in doing which, his old maid-ſervant or nurſe, *Euryclea*, found out he was ULYSSES, by a ſcar on his leg, which he formerly received in hunting the wild boar on Parnaſſus.

In the mean time, he conſults with *Minerva* about the deſtruction of the woers, and makes himſelf known to his ſon *Telemachus*, *Eumæus*, and his neat-herd, *Philætius*, while the ſuitors are ſtriving to bend ULYSSES' bow: for *Penelope* had, from time

ſimplicity and modeſty were the happy character of thoſe early ages. A noble and vigorous education had inured them to labour, and to ſuch offices as we think low and mean, but were agreeable to what they were at firſt deſigned for, to their condition and capacities, and more proper to preſerve their virtue, than the vain amuſements and diverſions which have ſucceeded in their ſtead. They went to draw water from the ſpring in perſon. Nauſicea, the daughter of the Phæacian king, goes to waſh her garment in the river with her women: and the queen, her mother, was got up to her ſpinning by break of day, in the chimney-corner.

to

to time, for almoſt twenty years, put off her ſuitors till ſuch time as ſhe ſhould have finiſhed a piece of weaving, of which ſhe undid every night all ſhe had wrought in the day; at laſt ſhe brings out her huſband Ulysses' bow, promiſing to marry the perſon who had ſtrength and ſkill enough to bend it, and ſhoot through the ringlets; which all of them endeavoured to do, but in vain. Ulysses then deſires leave to try his ſtrength, which, though refuſed with indignation by the ſuitors, Penelope and Telemachus cauſe it to be delivered to his hands; he immediately bent it, and ſhoots through all the rings; *Jupiter*, at the ſame inſtant, thundered from heaven; Ulysses accepted the omen, and gave a ſign to Telemachus, who ſtood ready armed at his ſide.

Ulysses immediately began the ſlaughter of the ſuitors by the death of *Antinoüs*. Then declared himſelf, and, with the aſſiſtance of *Telemachus*, Eumæus, and Philætius, he ſlew the reſt of the ſuitors, and afterwards ordered the unfaithful ſervants to be executed; eſpecially, out of *Penelope*'s fifty maids, twelve, who had behaved imprudently, were hanged. The reſt acknowledged their maſter with all demonſtrations of joy.

Ulysses being reſtored to the beauty of his youth by Minerva, is then introduced to *Penelope*; and they recount to each other all that had paſſed during their long ſeparation.

The next morning, Ulysses, arming himſelf and his friends, went from the city, in the habit of a ſtranger, to viſit his father *Laertes*, whom he found ſorrowing for his abſence, and buſying himſelf in his garden, to divert the melancholy of his thoughts. The hero does not diſcover himſelf immediately; but only juſt mentions to him, that he had ſeen Ulysses in his travels; and that when they parted, he flattered himſelf with hopes of ſeeing him again; but now, he found, he muſt deſpair of that happineſs.

pineſs. This was too much for the good old Laertes to bear: he is overcome with ſorrow; when Ulyſſes

> —— ran, and ſeiz'd him with a ſtrict embrace,
> With thouſand kiſſes wander'd o'er his face,
> I, I am he; oh father, riſe! behold,
> Thy ſon! ——————

Laertes at firſt expreſſes ſome doubts; but, on ſeeing the ſcar made by the tuſk of a wild boar, is ſatisfied, and, with Dolius and his ſix ſons, acknowledge the king.

*Cyllenius** (Mercury) in the mean time, conveys with his golden wand the ſouls of the ſuitors to the infernal ſhades, and their bodies are buried by the *Ithacenſians*; who, headed by *Euphites*, the father of *Antinoüs*, rebel, and a dreadful battle enſues, in which *Euphites* is ſlain by old *Laertes*: when the goddeſs *Minerva*, deſcending from above, commands them to deſiſt, and concludes a laſting peace between ULYSSES and his ſubjects.

Thus ends that very fine poem, written by Homer in Greek, and called the Odyſſey.

* Mercury is ſo called as being the ſon of Jupiter and Maia, and born on the mountain Cyllene in Arcadia.

THE

ASIA MINOR
BRITISH
MUSEUM

Rome
St. The Three Taverns
Appii Forum
Puteoli
ITALY
MACEDONIA
Apollonia
Thessalonica
Amphipolis
Philippi
Neapolis
Nicopolis
Bythynia
Troas
Greece
AEGEAN SEA
Mitylene
Chios
Samos
Patmos
Myſia
Phrygia
Lydia
ASIA MINOR
Ephesus
Asia
Cilicia
Tarsus
Sicily I.
Rhegium
THE
Syracuse
Corinth
Athens
Carja
Cnidus
Pamphilia
Patara
Lycia
Myra
ADRIATIC
SEA
Melite I.
Crete I
Rhodus I.
Cyprus I.
Salmone P.
Claudia I.
Fair-Haven
Sidon
Tyre
Ptolemais
Cæsarea
Saron
Joppa
Lydda
Azotus
Gaza
Jerusalem
The VOYAGE of St. PAUL.
AFRICA
T. Kitchin Sen.r Sculp.t

THE TRAVELS AND VOYAGES OF SAINT PAUL.

SAINT PAUL was a native of *Tarſus*, the metropolis of *Cilicia*, a city famous for riches and learning, and where the inhabitants enjoyed the liberties of Roman citizens; which advantage, St. Paul aſſerted afterwards before Feſtus, as the privilege of his birth-right. He was born about two years before CHRIST, and belonged to the tribe of *Benjamin*, the youngeſt ſon of *Jacob*.

The firſt action we find him engaged in, was the diſputation he had with the martyr *Stephen*, whoſe death he conſented to, keeping *the raiment of them that ſlew him*. Our Apoſtle afterwards became a great enemy to the Chriſtian faith, and proſecuted all its profeſſors with the utmoſt fury at Jeruſalem. Having thus made great havock of the church in that city, he procured a commiſſion of the high-prieſt and council, to ſeize, bind, and impriſon all Chriſtians at *Damaſcus*, and to bring them to *Jeruſalem*.

But in the midſt of his bloody career, he was miraculouſly converted by a voice from heaven, and three days after, was baptized by *Ananias*, a devout man, and one of the ſeventy diſciples, at *Damaſcus*, where he preached that goſpel which he had ſo lately ſought to deſtroy, to the very great aſtoniſhment of thoſe who knew on what occaſion he was ſent thither.

St. Paul did not ſtay long at *Damaſcus* after his converſion; but retired into *Arabia Petræa*, and, having preached ſome time there, returned again to *Damaſcus*, where he ſtaid three years.

The malice of the Jews, being incenſed for having loſt ſo conſiderable a champion, purſued him cloſe. They contrived all poſſible means to diſpatch him; and, after many other ſtratagems in vain, made their requeſt to the governor, under *Aretas*, king of *Arabia Petræa*, (into whoſe hands, by the defeat of *Herod*'s army, that city had now fallen) that he would gratify them in his deſtruction. The gates were day and night moſt ſtrictly guarded, to prevent his eſcape; but the diſciples let him down over the city-wall in a baſket.

He now went up to *Jeruſalem*; where he met with *Peter*, and *James* the Lord's brother, and abode with them fifteen days, ſpeaking boldly in the name of Jesus, and diſputing with the Greeks, who alſo had conſulted how they might kill him; but Paul praying in the temple, had a trance, in which the Lord bad him depart from *Jeruſalem*, ſince they'd not receive his teſtimony; adding, that he would ſend him to the *Gentiles*.

Paul, therefore, left *Jeruſalem*, and, coming to *Ceſarea Philippi*, he ſet ſail for his native city of *Tarſus*; from whence, in company with *Barnabas*, he went to *Antioch*, the capital of *Piſidia*, where he continued a whole year, converting multitudes to the faith. Here it was that the diſciples firſt obtained that honourable title of Chriſtians.

Paul

PAUL and *Barnabas* afterwards ſet forward in their preaching the goſpel, planting the Chriſtian faith in *Seleucia*, *Cyprus*, and other places. At *Paphos*, (a city in *Cyprus*) they converted *Sergius Paulus*, the governor of the iſland; where *Bar-Jeſus*, a Jewiſh impoſtor, who ſtyled himſelf *Elymas*, withſtanding them, was, at *Paul*'s requeſt, ſtruck blind.

From *Cyprus*, ST. PAUL repaired to *Perga* in *Pamphilia*, and, taking *Titus* with him, travelled to *Antioch*, where the *Gentiles believe, but the Jews gainſay*. Whereupon they turned to the Gentiles, and came to *Iconium*, the metropolis of *Lycaonia*, a province of *Leſſer Aſia*; and after ſome ſtay here, the malice of the Jews purſuing them hither alſo, cauſed them to flee to *Lyſtra* and *Derbe*, cities of *Lyconia*. At *Lyſtra*, upon PAUL's healing a cripple, the mob called out, *the gods are come down*; and bringing ſacrifices, they would needs have honoured them therewith, calling BARNABAS *Jupiter*, and PAUL *Mercury*. But they are ſoon exaſperated againſt them by the perverſe ſpite of the Jews from *Antioch*, and ſtone *Paul*, dragging him out of their city for dead; who, coming again to himſelf, departed next day with *Barnabas* to *Derbe*, where he did not continue long, but returned into *Syria* and *Cilicia*.

PAUL afterwards coming to *Derbe*, took *Timothy*, a young man juſt converted, with him; and, in a viſion, is directed to go into *Macedonia*. Paſſing, therefore, through *Phrygia*, he took ſhip, and came to *Samothracia*, an iſland in the *Ægean Sea*, not far from *Thrace*; and the next day to *Neapolis*, a port of *Macedonia*. Leaving *Neapolis*, he repaired to *Philippi*, the metropolis of that part of *Macedonia*, and a Roman colony, where he ſtaid ſome days, and converted *Lydia*, and caſt out of a maid-ſervant a ſpirit of divination, which had brought her maſter conſiderable gain.

Upon this the maſter complained to the magiſtrates, who ſeverely ſcourged and impriſoned them.

But

But their vain malice was presently defeated; for, at midnight, PAUL and *Silas* praying and singing psalms, the doors of the prison flew open, and their bonds were unloosed, attended by an earthquake, that shook the foundations of the prison. This convulsion of nature roused the keeper, who, believing his prisoners were escaped, at first in despair was going to kill himself; but was afterwards converted, and baptized, with all his family; and the next day the magistrates themselves came and prayed them to depart the city.

Hence ST. PAUL continued his journey towards the west, till they came to *Thessalonica*, about an hundred and twenty miles from *Philippi*; where he disputed in the synagogues of the Jews, mightily convincing them of the truth of his doctrine. Here he is again persecuted, and obliged to fly, by night, to *Beræa*, a city about fifty miles south of *Thessalonica*, and soon after he arrived at *Athens*; where, endeavouring to convince the philosophers of their errors and delusions, and declaring unto them, that Ἄγνωστος Θεος, *unknown* GOD, whom they had, under false notions, blindly worshipped, he converted *Dionysius*, the *Areopagite*, and some others: and from thence passed to *Corinth*, a very populous place, and famous for its trade. Here he found *Aquila*, and *Priscilla* his wife, lately come from *Italy*, having been banished Rome by the decree of the emperor *Claudius* against all Jews; and, they being of the same trade he himself had learned in his youth, that of a tent-maker, he wrought with them, that he might not be troublesome to the new converts.

PAUL, after a stay of a year and six months, departed in a ship from *Corinth*, and passed to *Ephesus*, thence to set out by sea towards *Jerusalem*, that he might be there at the feast of the passover.

Landing, therefore, at *Cesarea*, he went first to *Jerusalem*, and then down to *Antioch*, he came into the

the regions of *Galatia* and *Phrygia*, confirming the diſciples in all thoſe places. He then returned to *Epheſus*, and diſputed daily in the ſchool of *Tyrannus*, and continued preaching thereabouts, till *Demetrius*, a ſilverſmith at *Epheſus*, raiſed a mob upon PAUL, who were appeaſed by the town-clerk: but PAUL departed into *Macedonia*, to gather a contribution for the relief of the ſaints at *Jeruſalem*. In his return out of *Greece*, he ſails down the *Ægean Sea* from *Philippi* to *Troas* in five days, and then coaſted down to *Aſſos*; and from thence to *Mitylene*. Next day they came over-againſt the iſle of *Chios*, and arrived the next at *Samos*; and the day after came to *Miletus*. Setting ſail from *Miletus*, they came in a ſtraight courſe to the ſmall iſland of *Coos*, and the day following to the iſland of *Rhodes*, and from thence to *Patara*, the metropolis of *Lycia*, where they went on board another veſſel bound for *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*. Here they ſtaid ſeven days; when, ſailing from *Tyre*, they ſtaid a day at *Ptolemais*, and the next landed at *Ceſarea*; from whence, in carriages, they went to *Jeruſalem*.

Soon after PAUL was come to *Jeruſalem*, he was apprehended in the temple, and ſecured in the caſtle; where, claiming the privilege of a Roman, he eſcaped ſcourging: and afterwards pleaded his cauſe before *Ananias* the high-prieſt.

Next day, being again brought before the council of the Jews, when *Claudius Lyſias*, the Roman chief captain there, underſtood that above forty Jews had bound themſelves under a curſe, neither to eat nor drink till they had killed PAUL, he ſent him under a guard of two centurions, with two hundred foot ſoldiers, ſeventy horſe, and two hundred ſpearmen, immediately away in the night, to *Felix*, governor of the province, before whom he was accuſed by *Tertullus* the orator; and *Felix*, ſoon after going out of his office, to gratify the Jews left PAUL in priſon.

Felix

Felix being ſucceeded in the government by *Portius Feſtus*, the Jews came to *Ceſarea* to renew their complaints againſt PAUL, who anſwered for himſelf; but found it neceſſary to appeal to *Cæſar* *.

King AGRIPPA being then come to *Ceſarea*, *Feſtus* opened the whole matter to him; and PAUL made his defence in his preſence; who thereby is almoſt perſuaded to be a Chriſtian, and the whole company pronounce him innocent; *Agrippa* declaring to *Feſtus*, that he ſaw no reaſonable objection to his releaſe, except the impracticability of it after an appeal.

* This was a privilege belonging to Roman ſubjects; that, upon any ſuſpicion of foul dealing, they had liberty to remove a cauſe out of an inferior court, and refer it to the judgment of the emperor in perſon.

THE VOYAGE OF SAINT PAUL FROM CESAREA TO ROME.

IT being thus finally determined that PAUL ſhould be ſent to Rome, he was, with ſeveral other priſoners of conſequence, committed to the care of *Julius*, commander of a company belonging to *Cæſar*'s own legion.

In September 56 or 57, he embarked on board a ſhip of *Adramyttium* *, and ſailed to *Sidon*. After a ſhort ſtay, they ſailed from thence for *Cyprus*, and arrived at a place near *Myra*, a city in *Lycia*; where the centurion, finding a ſhip of *Alexandria* bound for *Italy*, put into it the priſoners.

In which ſhip, being a ſlow ſailer, and the winds contrary, they were many days in getting againſt *Cnidus*. From whence, ſailing paſt the iſle of *Rhodes*, under the iſland of *Crete*, over-againſt the promontory of *Salmone*, which they paſſed with difficulty, they came to a place called the *Fair Havens*, nigh to the city *Laſea* in *Crete*; where, when much time

* Now L'Andramiti, or Endramiti, a port near Troas.

was ſpent, the winter being come in, and ſailing dangerous, PAUL, fearing not only the loſs of the ſhip and lading, but alſo of their lives, admoniſhed them to ſtay. But the maſter of the ſhip being of a contrary opinion, and that haven not commodious enough to winter in, the centurion and the reſt adviſed them to depart thence, to get, if poſſible, as far as *Phenice*, another haven of *Crete*, on the ſouth-weſt and north-weſt.

Having, therefore, a gentle ſouth-weſt wind, hoping it would do, they looſed from thence, and coaſted by *Crete*. But not long after, roſe a direct contrary wind, and a moſt prodigious tempeſt, which toſſed them up and down in the *Mediterranean* for fourteen days and nights; when the mariners imagining they drew near ſome land, they threw out their plumb-line to ſound, and found it twenty fathoms; going a little further, they found it but fifteen fathoms. Then, fearing they ſhould fall on ſome rocks, they caſt out four anchors abaft, and let down the boat, under the pretence of caſting more anchors out of the fore-caſtle; but their deſign was to row off in the boat: which PAUL perceiving, ſaid to the centurion and ſoldiers, *If the ſailors go out of the ſhip, we are all loſt*. On which the ſoldiers immediately cut the ropes, and ſet the boat adrift. At break of day PAUL, aſſuring them they would all ſave their lives, eat himſelf, and perſuaded them, in all two hundred and ſeventy-ſix ſouls, to eat likewiſe, having now faſted fourteen days.

They then lightened the ſhip by caſting the wheat, &c. into the ſea. But when it was day-light, they knew not the land; however, they ſoon took up their anchors, looſed the rudder-bands, hoiſted their main-ſail to the wind, and made toward ſhore; when, falling into a place where two ſeas met, they ran the ſhip aground; and the forecaſtle ſtuck faſt, but the hinder part was beat to pieces by the waves. The ſoldiers would have killed their priſoners,

ſoners, leſt any ſhould make their eſcape; but the centurion, willing to ſave PAUL, ordered all that could ſwim to make the beſt of their way; and the reſt, ſome on boards, and ſome on broken pieces of the ſhip, ſo that all got ſafe to land, which they found to be the iſland of *Malta* or *Melita*.

Here PAUL and all the company, after their ſhipwreck, were hoſpitably entertained by the Barbarians, who ſtood amazed to ſee PAUL ſhake a venomous viper off his hand unhurt. He then cured the governor's father of a fever and bloody-flux, and many other diſeaſes in the iſland.

After receiving great honours and favours for three months, they ſet ſail again in the *Caſtor* and *Pollux* of *Alexandria*, and landing at *Syracuſe* in *Sicily*, they tarried there three days. And from thence ſailed to *Rhegium*, at the toe of *Italy*, where waiting a day for a ſouth-wind, they came the next day to *Puteoli*: where all landing, and PAUL meeting with his friends, they were deſired to tarry with them ſeven days, and then went by land towards Rome. On the road, at *Appii-Forum* and *Three Taverns*, (two towns, the former fifty miles, and the latter thirty from Rome) more of PAUL's friends met them, and conducted them to the city; where the centurion delivered the other priſoners to the captain of the guard; but PAUL was a priſoner at large, in his own hired houſe, and preached there two years.

Being, at the end of two years, ſet at liberty, he went to preach at *Crete*: and at length ſuffered martyrdom, with St. Peter, at the *Agnæ Salviæ*, three miles from Rome, towards the latter end of NERO's reign, about the year of Chriſt 67. His body was buried in the *Via Oſtienſis* near Rome. A ſtately church was built to the honour of his memory by *Conſtantine the Great*, which was afterwards enlarged and beautified by other of the ſucceeding Chriſtian emperors.

FINIS.

Preparing for the Preſs,

BY THE

AUTHOR OF THE FOREGOING SHEETS,

A

VIEW OF THE HEAVENS,

AS KNOWN TO THE

ANCIENTS:

BEING A SHORT BUT COMPREHENSIVE

SYSTEM

OF

CLASSICAL ASTRONOMY.

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